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CHARLES CHAUNCY: SECOND PRESIDENT OF HARVARD.

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CHARLES CHAUNCY (or Chancy, as the name is spelled in one of his extant publications) was born in 1592, and is registered as having been baptized on the 5th of November in that year, in the church at Yardley-Bury in Hertfordshire. He was the son of George Chauncy and Agnes, daughter of Edward Welsh and by a

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previous marriage the widow of Edward Humberstone. Both of his parents, there is reason to believe, were of families of long standing and high respectability. He was early sent to the Westminster School, then second to none of the English public schools, and he there incurred the peril, in common with the Parliament of Great Britain, of perishing by the Gunpowder Plot, which, if successful, would have utterly destroyed the school buildings, and thus have quenched in the kindling one of the greater lights of our Western world. From Westminster young Chauncy was transferred to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1613, was made Master of Arts in 1617, and Bachelor of Divinity in 1624. He continued his residence as Fellow of the College for several years, was chosen Professor of Hebrew by the Heads of the Houses, and, on the interposition of the Vice-Chancellor to secure that place for one of his own kindred, was appointed to the Greek professorship. During his residence at the University he wrote several Latin and Greek poems, which are preserved, and which are excellent specimens of verse-making so far as quantity is concerned, but will better bear the ordeal of scanning than that of scrutiny as to their wealth of thought or feeling. Not dissimilar is the judgment that must be passed on a Latin oration delivered at the departure of certain Spanish ambassadors who had been feasted and created Masters of Arts at Cambridge. Of this discourse his descendant and eulogist is fully justified in saying, "The style as well as the date shows that it belongs to the epoch at which it was delivered." It is very certain that Cicero could not have written it. These performances, however, if not themselves purely classical, indicate a rare familiarity with the classic tongues and facility in their use, and we have abundant proof that their writer was regarded as one of the most learned men of the University. There are references in the correspondence of Archbishop Usher to Chauncy's cognizance of Hebrew manuscripts, and to certain labors of his on the Samaritan Pentateuch. He must have published a book, probably on some subject of Oriental research; for there is extant the translation of a Hebrew anagram in his honor, which begins, "Arise and look into the book the learned author has written."

After a brief ministry at Marston-Lawrence, in 1621 Chauncy became vicar of Ware. The living, then in the gift of the Masters and Fellows of Trinity College, was worth about two hundred pounds per annum, — an income of a purchasing power more than equal to that of a thousand pounds at the present day. The new vicar found himself at once on a bed of thorns. He was conscientiously opposed to the "Book of Sports," which rather enjoined than permitted the desecration of Sunday, and expressly prohibited preaching on Sunday afternoon, as an unwarrantable interference with the noisy recreations of which, in many places, the church-green must have been the centre. Chauncy attempted to evade the law by catechising as many as would come to church in the afternoon, and there is still extant a single copy of a catechism bearing his name on the title-page, and doubtless employed in this service. His Bishop (Laud) took umbrage at this endeavor to utilize the disowned half of the Lord's day, and pronounced "catechising as bad as preaching."

In 1629, Chauncy was arraigned before the Court of High Commission for having preached severely against the papistical tendencies of the English Church under Laud and his sympathizers. The specially offensive passage in his sermon averred "that idolatry was admitted into the church; that not only the prophets of Baal, but Baal himself was received, and houses multiplied for their entertainment." The result of this affair was a submission to the Bishop, in what form or on what conditions we do not know.

In 1633, he was again prosecuted before the same court for opposing the railing-in of the communion-table at Ware. In consequence of this charge he was suspended from the ministry, imprisoned, condemned

to pay heavy costs, and at length to make a humble confession and recantation, Laud, who had meanwhile become Archbishop of Canterbury, being, as in the former instance, appellate judge. This recantation — worried out of him by a process lasting two full years, and reducing him almost, or quite, to poverty — was hardly made before it was bitterly repented. It was shortly followed by a pamphlet entitled "Retractation of Mr. Charles Chancy, formerly minister of Ware in Harfordshire, wherein is proved the unlawfulness and danger of Rayling in Altars or Communion Tables. Written with his own hand before his going to *New England*, in the *yeer* 1637. Published by his own direction for the satisfaction of all such who either are, or justly might bee offended with his scandalous submission, made before the High Commission Court *Feb.* 1, *Anno*, 1635."

The controversy indicated by this title was by no means so trivial as it now seems. The question at issue was whether the Eucharist is a commemorative rite or a sacrifice, and, consequently, whether the holy table is a table of Christian communion, or an altar to be closely approached by priests alone, as hallowed by the deification of the bread and wine. It was not for mere decency and order in worship, but to designate the holy table with the sacred elements upon it as itself an object of worship and religious awe, and to encourage kneeling, bowing, and prostration before it, that altar railings were introduced under Laud, and they were therefore more or less vehemently opposed by all of the clergy not papistically inclined. Chauncy's pamphlet, thus understood, is an able argument as well as an earnest appeal. It is logical in its form, consisting of six successive syllogisms, in each of which the major premise is rightly assumed from the general consent of Christian men, while the minor is proved and illustrated in detail. It has at the present moment no validity as against a very appropriate and wholly unobjectionable feature of church architecture; but were any now existing tendency to ritualistic fetich-worship substituted for the altar rails, the reprinting of the tract would be neither untimely nor unprofitable.

For his brief submission to Laud's tyrannical exactions Chauncy never forgave himself, and in his last will, after an interval of more than thirty years, he names "with mourning and self-abhorrence" his "sinful compliances with and conformity unto vile human inventions, devill-worship, and hell-bred superstitions."

The spirit of this tract accounts sufficiently for what followed. At the time when Chauncy was writing it, he was no longer vicar of Ware, and he refers in his Preface to "Master Isaacke Craven the present Vicar of Ware," as having taken an active part in his prosecution. He was undoubtedly either deprived of his living or compelled to resign it, and in the spring of 1638 he landed in Plymouth, Massachusetts. Of the detailed events connected with his embarkation and voyage we have no record. He was received with a hearty welcome by the Plymouth colonists, and was immediately employed as associate minister with Rev. Mr. Reyner. There was a very strong desire on the part of the people to settle him permanently as one of their pastors; but he declined their invitation on account of certain peculiar opinions of his, in favor of immersion in the baptism whether of infants or of adults, of the celebration of the Eucharist in the evening only, as the Lord's *supper*, and of closing every Sunday by that celebration. On the subject of baptism the members of the church went so far as to propose a compromise by permitting each of the pastors to conduct the rite in his own preferred method. After three years' service at Plymouth, he was chosen pastor of the church at Scituate, and, strangely enough, was re-ordained, — furnishing, so far as we know, the only instance in which episcopal ordination has been treated as invalid and void, but yet a not unnatural retaliation for the contempt for presbyterian ordination sometimes expressed by prelatists even in our own time. At the period of Chauncy's settlement in Scituate a portion of the church seceded, and there ensued between the two

ministers a sharp controversy on the Christian ordinances, and especially on the mode of baptism. It is to be inferred that Chauncy practised the immersion of infants, which would have created less repugnancy at Scituate than elsewhere, as there was already in the town a Baptist church, if not fully organized, in the process of formation. His ministry, though not unsuccessful, was by no means happy. He was imperfectly supported, and yet thought his people amply able to sustain him in comfort. He was impatient of opposition, and would have been glad to exercise a beneficent autocracy; but other judgments and wills were often found to be as decided and strenuous as his own. He was a man of great learning and of scholarly tastes and habits, and, though he was in one of the most intelligent communities in New England, as to a large part of his intellectual life and endowments he must have felt the lack equally of sympathy and of scope. His labors, too, must have tasked his strength to the utmost. Beside his work as a minister, he practised medicine to a considerable extent, and with no little reputation; and at the same time he was fitting his own sons for college, and receiving as pupils young men who were preparing for the ministry.

Meanwhile the religious revolution in England had been complete; the enemies of prelacy were supreme in church and in state; and the people of Ware, bearing their banished vicar in affectionate memory, invited him to return and to minister to them under the new dispensation. He responded favorably, and went to Boston to take measures for the removal of his family to England. But when he was on the eve of embarking, the Overseers of Harvard College (November 2, 1654) sent a deputation to him, inviting him to accept the presidency of the College, with a salary of one hundred pounds per annum. It was, at the same time, signified to him that he would be expected to refrain from the endeavor to propagate his own opinions with regard to Christian ordinances. This he could do with a safe conscience, as in his new office he would hold no pastoral relation, and could not therefore have any hope of realizing his own preferences in the actual administration of a church.

It may be doubted whether sufficient heed has been given to the light thrown upon Chauncy's character by the mere fact of his election to the presidency of the College. His electors were the very men who had virtually expelled Dunster for his divergence from them on a subject on which Chauncy's views were evidently very offensive to them; and he belonged, also, to another jurisdiction, the Plymouth Colony, which, though by no means latitudinarian in its tolerance, was reproached with harboring heresies to which the Massachusetts Bay colonists would give no quarter. Had he not, as a man of learning, of dignified presence and massive character, towered head and shoulders above the divines in and about Boston, and been deemed too richly endowed with the best gifts of mind and heart for the Colonies to afford to lose him, it is impossible that he should have been chosen. The concession must have then seemed as great as would now the choice of a president of the school of Bain or of Herbert Spencer by the trustees of a college of reputed orthodoxy.

President Chauncy was inaugurated on the 29th of November, 1654, and remained in office seventeen years. We have reason to believe that he fully sustained to the last the reputation which led to his choice. He continued to be an indefatigable student. He is spoken of as having "conveyed all the liberal arts" to his pupils, and we have no record of any associate teacher. He "moderated their disputations and other exercises" in person, *wittily*, as Cotton Mather says, though probably with the wit which is next of kin to wisdom, rather than with what in our time has usurped the name. He gave his instruction, for the most part, "in Latin of Terentian phrase," which might seem to scholars of our day ill-suited to academic use, and this Latin he is said to have spoken "fluently." The Hebrew Scriptures were still read in the hall every

morning, and the Greek in the evening, followed by a learned and eloquent exposition by the President, who on Sunday mornings extended it to nearly twice the normal length of a modern sermon. He was greatly prized as a preacher, and justly so; for, as Mather tells us, "he was an exceeding plain preacher," and acquiesced in the complaint made by another sensible divine, "that too many ministers, like unskilful archers, shoot over the heads, and much more over the hearts of their hearers." The discipline and management of the College were in all important particulars very much the same as in Dunster's time. Nor does there seem to have been any abatement of interest in the College on the part of the community, or any decline of the President's popularity and influence with his declining years. The last class that graduated under him was the largest since the foundation, and though it numbered but eleven, those eleven probably bore a greater ratio to the population of the infant Colony than all the graduates of our colleges for the present year will bear to the population of the State.

The only thing to be regretted in this prosperous term of office is the incumbent's poverty, and the niggardliness — greater than there need have been — of the Colonial authorities that had in charge the financial interests of the College. The President complains that he is incurring heavy personal indebtedness, and that the income of an estate in England — supposed to have yielded about £60 per annum — alone enables him to maintain his place. The Indian corn in which he is principally paid he finds it difficult to sell, and "if any part thereof by entreaty be put off, twelve pence or eight pence in the bushel must be lost. There is no ground belonging to the President to keep cattle upon, so that neither milk, butter, nor cheese can be had but by the penny." At a later period, in a memorial to the General Court, he says that "the President hath no fit provision, either of land to keep so much as one cow or horse upon, or habitation to be dry and warm in." This application resulted in a vote of five pounds a quarter in addition to the previous salary.

President Chauncy preserved his vigor of mind and his strenuousness of purpose unimpaired to the last. The attempt was made, one winter's day, to dissuade him from fulfilling an engagement to preach, and it was said to him, "Sir, you will certainly die in the pulpit"; whereupon, as if determined not to perish midway in a snow-drift, he plunged through the drift with almost juvenile alertness and energy, replying, "How happy should I be, if what you say might prove true!" When urged to remit his excessive labor, and to seek such relief as a veteran worker could fairly claim, he was wont to answer, *Oportet imperatorem stantem mori*, — "A commander ought to die on his feet." This was almost the case with him. At the Commencement of 1671 he made "a farewell oration wherein he took a solemn farewell of his friends," in the assurance that it was his last public appearance. He was then in his eightieth year, and seems to have retained, not only the vigor, but even much of the fire of youth. But the end was approaching. As the year waned, his strength failed. On the 19th of February, 1671–2, he lay dying. The pastor of the Cambridge church, after praying by his bedside, asked him to give a sign of his heavenly hope. "Whereat," writes Mather, "the speechless old man lifted up his hands as high toward heaven as he could lift them, and so his ripened soul flew thither."

It is sad to relate that, as he had been in a straitened condition ever since his first troubles in Ware, he left his family poor. His wife had passed on before him. Most of his children had ceased to be dependent on him; but perhaps one daughter, and certainly an infirm son, had remained under his charge, and one of his sons in a memorial to the General Court says that "now, after his decease, his children are left in a very poor condition, especially our brother, that through the Lord's afflicting hand is so far distempered as to render him wholly unable to do anything toward his own maintenance." In answer to this petition, the

magistrates ordered the payment of arrearages due, and also of ten pounds per annum to the deacon of Cambridge for the support of the invalid.

While we cannot excuse the scanty justice of our colonial government in the provision made for our first presidents, there are some considerations that may be urged in abatement of the charge. The College was probably to a greater degree dependent on the government than had been anticipated at the outset. Private donations had been, not indeed few, but for the most part small, many of them in commodities for immediate use, and few of them in a form in which they could be funded. At President Chauncy's death the entire funds of the College could not have exceeded a thousand pounds, and all of this sum was needed to put the buildings into decent repair. The greater part of the support of the College was met by direct taxation, and it is a matter of less surprise than regret that the legislature should have been reluctant to burden the entire colony in aid of an institution of which few enjoyed the direct benefit.

Besides the works which have been already mentioned, President Chauncy published two occasional sermons delivered at Cambridge, a volume of twenty-six sermons, printed in London in 1659, and the "Antisynodalia Scripta Americana," — a tract in opposition to the Half-way Covenant (so called), under which a synod of New England ministers had sanctioned the baptism of children of persons not in full communion with the church.

President Chauncy's wife was Catharine, daughter of Robert Eyre, of Wiltshire, England. He had six sons and two daughters. His eldest daughter married Rev. Gershom Bulkeley, the minister, successively, of New London and of Wethersfield, Connecticut. His sons were all graduated at Harvard College, and four of them became ministers, three of these being also physicians. One of the sons, not a clergyman, was for several years an eminent physician in Boston, and afterwards emigrated to Barbadoes. It is believed that all who have borne the name of Chauncy and Chauncey in this country are descendants of the President. Rev. Dr. Charles Chauncy, of Boston, who held for many years a foremost place among the clergy of Massachusetts, was his great-grandson. Hon. Charles Chauncy, of Philadelphia, who as a lawyer had no superior in his time, and who adorned his high position by all the virtues which could make it worthily illustrious, was a descendant of a later generation. Rev. Charles Chauncy Shackford, who was first scholar of the Class of 1835 (H. U.), and is now Professor of Rhetoric in Cornell University, is of the same venerable stock.

The portrait[1] of President Chauncy copied at the head of this sketch was transmitted in the line of the descendants of Rev. Dr. Chauncy of Boston, and thus came into the possession of Charles William Chauncy, M. D., of Portsmouth, N. H. (H. U. 1819). Perhaps no physician of his time entered upon his profession with fairer prospects of eminence than he. After graduating in the medical department of Harvard College, he pursued his studies in London, Paris, Germany, and Italy, and brought home six octavo volumes of notes, principally on the physiology, diseases, and treatment of the eye. With a costly library, and instruments of the most approved pattern, he established himself in his native place, and almost immediately, by successful operations and the cure of cases that had been abandoned as hopeless, gained a reputation which is seldom acquired till after many years of practice. In 1834 he was invited to fill a temporary vacancy in the Berkshire Medical College. After entering upon his duties, in the midst of a lecture, he was seized with a sudden fit of insanity, from which he recovered but partially and for a little while. During his seeming convalescence he disposed of his valuable effects, his ancestor's portrait included, at pitifully small prices, and the writer of this sketch redeemed the portrait from the hands into which it fell, in behalf of Harvard College, at the charge of President Quincy. Dr. Chauncy died at the New Hampshire insane asylum in 1864.

[1] Photographed from the portrait in Memorial Hall, Cambridge, by James Notman of Boston.

ADVANCED INSTRUCTION IN AMERICAN COLLEGES.

BY PROFESSOR LUCIEN A. WAIT, CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

I INTEND to state, in this paper, some of the reasons why there is so little advanced instruction and original research in American colleges, and also to make some suggestions which, if carried out, would, in my opinion, tend to promote these objects.

When Professor Sylvester was called to the chair of Mathematics in the Johns Hopkins University, Professor Peirce of Harvard, being asked what he thought would be the opinion of American mathematicians respecting the new appointment, replied that no American mathematician had a right to have any opinion on the subject, except himself, and one of his old pupils, a distinguished professor of mathematics in one of our leading colleges. The truth of this apparently conceited criticism is readily seen, when we recollect how unintelligible the simplest articles in the foreign mathematical journals are to most American professors of mathematics. No one denies that there are a few men who are accomplishing all that could be desired, and that many would do more if they could; but when every one engaged in college instruction, from the lowest tutor to the president, should be studying the latest results in their respective departments, and making discoveries themselves, it seems as though nothing were being done. The demand for advanced instruction is increasing, and it would be far greater if every instructor should interest yearly six or eight bright students in special advanced work in his department; and, in my opinion, no teacher is worthy of his position who has not the interest and enthusiasm to do this.

One of the great hindrances to better work is the lack of co-operation among those teaching the same general subject, — that is, among members of the same department. Not infrequently the professor at the head of a department rules without consulting his assistants. He lives mainly for his own honor and glory. Nothing is tolerated which does not tend to make him the principal figure. He monopolizes all the advanced teaching, and looks with indifference and jealousy on any efforts of his subordinates to advance out of the narrow track which he has prescribed for them. Who has not seen the courage and ambition of able men crushed out, after teaching freshmen nothing for a dozen years but the dry elements of a language? Now this is all wrong, not only for the good of the instructors, but also for the good of the students. Let every member of a department, even the professor in charge, take his share of the routine work and the drudgery; and, on the other hand, let each instructor be allowed to choose, as a distinct line of advanced work, some subject which he will be glad to teach, and on which he will be willing to make himself an authority. What a career this would open to every teacher in the department! What loyalty and affection each subordinate would feel toward the man who had made such a career possible! I remember that during one term at Harvard a professor in charge of a prominent department of the University taught the Freshmen, while his three assistants had charge of the three upper classes, the last tutor appointed having the Seniors. This professor seemed so desirous of making the acquaintance of the new men, and knowing for himself that they were started rightly. I am confident that this faithful teacher experienced that exaltation which comes from humbling one's self.

Members of the same department should organize with the professor in charge as chairman, and one of their number as secretary, who should keep a careful record of every department action. The secretary should have a conveniently designed case,

in which all the books, records, and papers should be kept. Weekly meetings should be held, in which everything affecting the administration and welfare of the department should be fully discussed. Every subject concerning the department, likely to come before the general faculty, should receive attention beforehand in these meetings. Here cases of individual students should be decided. Methods of teaching should be considered. Whenever decisions must be made, let a majority vote determine the result. Not infrequently the head of the department will be outvoted, but the president of the university is sometimes outvoted in the general faculty meeting. Could more harm come from letting majorities rule in a department, than from letting them rule in a faculty? Every member should study the needs of the department, and should feel that he is at liberty to take the initiative in these meetings. No one except the professor in charge need serve on faculty committees. If there are differences of opinion in the department on any given question, they should be stated by the professor in these committees, and every one should feel at liberty to join in the discussion, when the question is before the faculty for final decision. In all large bodies the work is mainly done in small committees. In the way I have suggested, each department will be a working standing-committee on its own affairs. Every member will feel new life. The interest and responsibility of each subordinate will equal that of his chief. The whole college will soon feel the good effect of a number of men pulling together.

The department organization which I have described should not be wholly one of business; it should also be a scientific club, before which technical papers are read and discussed, and to which special students may be invited when subjects in which they are interested are to be considered. At Cornell there is an organization called the Philosophical Society, composed mainly of members of the Faculty, before which scientific papers of a high character are read. These papers are divested of nearly everything of a technical nature. This plan, so far as it goes, is excellent. But of how little interest, for example, would a mathematical paper, involving mathematical reasoning, notation, and formulæ, be to this society, while it might be of the greatest interest to the members of the mathematical department. Every one remembers how one member of the Royal Society, whose connection with it extended over many years, said that he had never understood a single mathematical paper which had been read there.

Another reason why there is so little advanced teaching is the want of care in selecting teachers. No calling is more important. Socrates said to Antiphon: "In which of the two ways should I better promote the management of affairs,—if I engage in them alone, or if I make it my care that so many as possible may be qualified to engage in them?" A poor engineer may do much harm, but very little in comparison with what a poor professor of engineering may do. The teaching profession is crowded with men who do not intend to make teaching a life work. Not a small proportion of the teachers in private and public schools are young men just out of college, who engage in teaching for a year or two until they can earn money enough to enter upon the profession of their choice. Many who have failed in other professions drift into teaching. It is a difficult matter to unseat a man when once he has received a college appointment. I have seen college trustees hold on to a man for years who was generally regarded as entirely incompetent.

In many of our large colleges the "tutor system" in its worst form prevails. Many students prefer to go to smaller colleges, like Williams, where only experienced professors instruct. The more intelligent students are beginning to feel that they pay enough for tuition not to have incompetent and inexperienced instructors thrust upon them. Of late, at Yale, tutorships are given to young men who intend to be scholars; but even there the older tutors select the

subjects they wish to teach, while the newly appointed must be content with what is left. The Professor of Latin, when a tutor there, was compelled to teach algebra, a subject in which he had not the least interest. It was formerly the custom at Yale for students whose absences were excused to have permission to make up their recitations. On one occasion, a student who had been absent happened to have read a lesson in advance of his class. The tutor refused to hear him make up this, on the ground that he had not yet read it himself. I have heard both Harvard and Yale men long to be back in the fitting school at Exeter, N. H., in order to be under Professor Cilley in Greek. A few years ago, there was an advanced class at Exeter which did the same work as the Freshman class at Harvard. Dr. Soule, the Principal, always advised young men to remain at Exeter during the Freshman year, for if they did so they would be under experienced teachers, while if they went to Cambridge they would be under young men, of ability, no doubt, but often entirely inexperienced in teaching. No class needs better instruction than the Freshman. At Cornell young men just graduated, and sometimes even undergraduates, have been made tutors. It is far better for young men who intend to devote themselves to college work to get teaching experience from high schools and academies. They often fail in managing college classes for the lack of two or three years of such work. A college should never attach to itself a young man who has not had at least three years' teaching experience outside, and then he should not be called unless he intends to be a teacher, and is promising enough to fill, in time, the highest place in the department. Every tutor should be encouraged to look forward to at least an assistant professorship and a good salary.

The question which is beginning to interest college faculties more than any other is, how to find time for advanced and original work. Most professors have their hands full of regular class-room teaching of no very advanced character. Many, in order to meet running expenses and provide for the future, are compelled to write, lecture, or teach outside. Now salaries ought to be large enough to allow every teacher to give his whole attention to his college duties. Very few colleges have a sufficiently large teaching force. If there were teachers enough, no one would need to give more than one hour a day to ordinary class-room work, while the rest of the time could be devoted to advanced teaching and original research. In this way, the entire corps of teachers would be doing higher work. American colleges are generally laid out on too extensive a plan. Small beginnings, steady, thorough, honest progress, do not find favor with those who direct the affairs of our colleges. An income of half a million would be required to fill out what some of our colleges, with an income of fifty thousand dollars, have begun. Whenever new funds are available, the needs of existing departments are not thought of, but new departments are added, which drag out with the rest their ill-equipped, under-paid, miserable existence. Colleges are not exempt from the law of growth. Carefully planned beginnings, together with intelligent, cautious enlargement, will tend to make this growth healthful. There are undoubtedly large sums of money in this country, which our colleges could have if their needs and claims were properly urged. A few years ago a gentleman in New York, of advanced years, very wisely concluded that to leave his entire fortune of several millions to his wife and daughter would be anything but a blessing to them. After providing liberally for their comfort, he was many months in deciding what disposition to make of the remainder. If the needs of any good college had been presented to this gentleman, it is more than probable that he would have given liberally to the institution. Very little pains is taken by those in authority to make known the needs of their colleges. Statements of the wants of the college, made up largely of the reports of professors on the needs of their departments, should be sent by the friends of the college to men able to make

gifts or bequests to the institution. Men should be personally appealed to by the president and individual members of the board of trustees. By this means, giving, and intelligent giving, will be promoted. The maxim, "Ask, and ye shall receive," is good in this connection. One reason colleges do not receive more is that they do not ask more.

In order to improve the character of college work, we need more intelligent trustees; men who have the time to give to educational questions, and who appreciate, moreover, in some degree, what constitutes a college. The average American trustee thinks that a college is a pile of buildings containing huge collections. He forgets that some of the best teaching ever known was done in the groves of Plato and Aristotle. The Johns-Hopkins University is doing some of the best and most advanced work in America, in rented buildings. The need of collections is not so great as formerly. The botanist and the geologist take their students into the field; fishes are studied at the sea-shore; living specimens are sought. A young man, who asked a great chemist to show him the laboratory where so many discoveries had been made, was shown into a small room containing a little rude apparatus, mostly made by the chemist himself. Buildings and collections are all very well when there is money enough, but every trustee should know that the first great need is carefully selected men, who not only possess the requisite knowledge, but who are capable of teaching what they know. How quickly German students migrate from one university to another, when a distinguished professor dies or a new one rises up! Buildings are the last things thought of. Trustees often know very little of what is doing in the colleges over which they are placed. They do not visit recitations, and know scarcely any of the professors.

To inaugurate and effectually carry out our plans of advanced instruction, we need presidents who have youth, health, culture, and enthusiasm,—men who understand both the European and American systems. We do not want men who will servilely copy the Germans, the English, or the French, but who have ideas of their own, and who will adopt whatever, in any or all these systems, is adapted to American civilization and life. A president should know what each professor is doing. In no other way can he know whether the demands of the university are being fulfilled. Every earnest teacher needs the stimulus of the intelligent appreciation of the authorities above him. A professor in one of our colleges invited the president to visit his recitations. The reply was, that he had something else to do than to visit recitations. At Harvard there is a semi-official body appointed by the governing board, called the Committee to visit the College. This committee is composed of men capable of judging of the quality of work. An adverse report from this committee is fatal to any professor. How much better this system is than for trustees and presidents to condemn a professor, whose work they know nothing about, on the testimony of students! There ought to be more sympathy between the president and trustees on the one hand, and the instructors on the other. The attitude of the former towards the latter is too often that of indifference, and it would seem that they care very little whether a professor goes or stays.

The needs, then, seem to me to be these: a more democratic department organization, in which all members may feel an equal interest, in order to facilitate the department business, improve the methods of teaching, and promote advanced study; fewer trustees, better teachers, and more of them; larger salaries; more sympathy, and intelligent co-operation between all branches of the university. If these requirements could be met I am confident that the next five years would witness an advance in American college work never before equalled in a period of the same length.

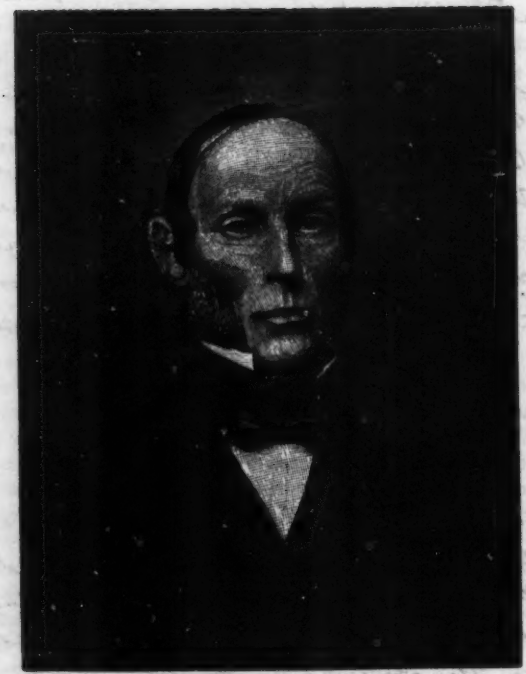
JONES VERY.

BY WILLIAM P. ANDREWS.

WE thought: the morning birds have ceased to sing,
We hear but songs from out a gilded cage;
When to our August noon a breath of Spring
Brought us a strain from out another age:
The sultry airs no longer round us blew,
The whole wide earth took on a living green;
Flowers bloomed again where erst in Spring they grew,
And beckoned where the sun-dried heath had been.
O Purest Poet of our world-worn time!
Thy gentle spirit breathed that quickening lay;
Thy rapt soul heard the harmonies sublime,
And sang the music of a loftier day:
THE SOUL of all things in thy pulses stirred,
And soared in praises like the morning bird.

JONES VERY is, comparatively speaking, so little known, the verses above may seem like undue commendation. They however express substantially the opinion of his two elder brethren in the poet's craft, Mr. Dana and Mr. Bryant. Mr. Emerson also, who in 1839 assisted Mr. Very in collecting and publishing his writings, under the title of "Essays and Poems," placed a very high value upon his poetical work. Mr. Dana sent a copy of this little book, warmly commending it, to Mr. Bryant, and he in reply cordially agreed with his friend that the sonnets stood "quite *apart* here" in poetical merit, and spoke of them as exhibiting "extraordinary grace and originality." Let us now listen a moment to Mr. Very himself; for here is neither space nor time for an extended biographical notice, and, indeed, the real life of our most spiritual poet was altogether in a world apart, of which he himself is the best exponent. The outward facts of Mr. Very's most uneventful life have been already related in these columns.[1] He was born, August 28, 1813, at Salem, and died there, unmarried, May 8, 1880, tended by his two sisters, with whom he had lived since his father's ("Captain" Very's) death in 1824. Except during the two years following his graduation at Harvard in 1836, when he was employed as tutor in Greek by his Alma Mater, he was not engaged in any apparent occupation beyond occasionally filling some Unitarian pulpit; the right to preach being conferred upon him by license of the Preachers' Association at Cambridge in 1843. His neighbors thought him unoccupied,—a shepherd without a fold; yet the memorial meeting, lately held in his native city to commemorate his worth as a man and excellence as a poet, developed the fact beyond dispute that Mr. Very was one of whom it may be truly said, to few is it given to exercise so deep and lasting an influence for good. "Goodness itself" one of his early and lifelong friends has called him, and loving testimony to the inspiration of his life and work came quite unsolicited from clergymen of various denominations. The writer has since heard from all sorts and conditions of men many touching allusions to the deep impression Mr. Very's remarkable spirituality had made on them,

[1] In *The Harvard Register* for June, 1880.



FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE. W. B. CLOSSON, SC.

James Terry

Comfort

Thou gladest my heart but not with oil and wine,
But that Thou dost forgive me when I sin;
And sin thy son would make me wholly thine,
That I may find his peace and love within;
Still may I more and more find heaven with Thee,
Who hath from infancy my footsteps led;
Till, by his love, from sin and death made free
My suit at length thy heavenly court shall tread;
Where he a mansion has for me prepared,
With those who trod his thorny path before,
Who have with him their robes already shared,
And at his feast the marriage garment wore;
Oh may I see them when my work is done,
Like them a faithful servant of thy son.

Life and Death

Men live, and die in secret; none can see
When lighting up, or going out the flame,
Save the All-seeing Eye; fond mortals we
Call death, and life, what are but in a name.
Death is the living to thyself in sin;
Which thou dost pleasure, ease, or grandeur call,
For even now death may for thee begin,
Before the shadows of the funeral pall!
Life is the lifting up, which thou dost feel,
When thy first fetters, sheer low lie by thy;
And life beyond the cave, or cleaving steel;
Which naught but Him, who gives it, frees
Such be thy life; and then in heaven shalt
When men unto the earth thy body give,
Live.

the unspeakable atmosphere of goodness that surrounded him. His mornings were devoted to literature, his afternoons to nature, and all to God and mankind. He waited, — waited in the smallest task for what he regarded as the direct inspiration of the Holy Spirit.

Hear him : —

I would not breathe, when blows Thy mighty wind
  O'er desolate hill and winter-blasted plain,
But stand in waiting hope, if I may find
  Each flower recalled to newer life again,
That now unsightly hides itself from Thee,
  Amid the leaves or rustling grasses dry,
With ice-cased rock and snowy-mantled tree,
  Ashamed lest Thou its nakedness should spy ;
But Thou shalt breathe, and every rattling bough
  Shall gather leaves ; each rock with rivers flow ;
And they that hide them from Thy presence now
  In new-found robes along Thy path shall glow,
And meadows at Thy coming fall and rise,
Their green waves sprinkled with a thousand eyes.

He knew he must seem idle to those about him, and explains his position in a sonnet entitled, " The Idler."

I idle stand that I may find employ,
  Such as my Master when he comes will give ;
I cannot find in mine own work my joy,
  But wait, although in waiting I must live ;
My body shall not turn which way it will,
  But stand till I the appointed road can find,
And journeying so His messages fulfil,
  And do at every step the work designed.
Enough for me, still day by day to wait
  Till Thou who form'st me find'st me too a task ;
A cripple lying at the rich man's gate,
  Content for the few crumbs I get to ask ;
A laborer but in heart, while bound my hands
Hang idly down still waiting Thy commands.

In the fine sonnet entitled " The Son," he exclaims, " Father, I wait thy word ! " and compares himself to a bird that

  . . . . reposes on the yielding bough,
With breast unswollen by the tide of song : —
  So does my spirit wait thy presence now
To pour thy praise in quickening life along.

And when reading some of his rarest efforts, one does not wonder that the poet himself, at least, felt he was directly inspired. There is an inevitableness about some of Mr. Very's work, which we hardly feel elsewhere in a like degree, except in Shakespeare, — as if each word was *the* word, the only word in its place, to alter which would be like the restorer's work on a great master's painting. This statement seems perhaps exaggerated, yet as it does not come within the scope of this brief notice to quote anything for purely literary reasons, the writer must wait for its justification until the long exhausted first edition of Mr. Very's poems is replaced by one more comprehensive.

Aside from his poetical work, Mr. Very was always, as he says in the sonnet quoted, " a laborer but in heart " ; yet so sincere and earnest was that labor, he has left upon all with whom he came into immediate contact an impression never to be effaced. He placed a very high value upon his poetical work, because he regarded it as springing directly from the Holy Spirit, as a tree shoots from the ground. He says in his sonnet, " The Tent " : —

Yet He who shoots thy leafy fabric high
  Shall in my verse spread wide a tempering screen,
And when, oppressed with heat, his sons pass by,
  With hastening feet they 'll seek its arches green,
And bless the Father who has o'er them spread
A tent of verdure for each aching head.

Yet though he felt that his poetry was so important to the world, he was infinitely modest about it, as indeed he always was in everything. This was not *his* work, it was the Father's, who would speak through all his sons in like manner, if they too would only surrender themselves wholly to the Divine will ; so they too should journey with Him through the empyrean.

To tell my journeys, where I daily walk,
  These words thou hear'st me use were given me;
Give heed then, when with thee my soul would talk,
  That thou the path of peace it goes mayst see.
I know no where to turn, each step is new,
  No wish before me flies to point the way,
But on I travel, with no end in view,
  Save that from Him who leads I may not stray.
He knows it all ; the turning of the road,
  Where this way leads, and that, He knows it well,
And finds for me at night a safe abode,
  Though I all houseless know not where to dwell.
And canst thou tell then where my journeying lies?
If so, thou tread'st with me the same blue skies.

This intensely real sense of a Divine

Presence in everything made all the world, especially the world of nature, an "enchanted land" to him. He wondered that people travelled to see the marvels of earth, for to him they were all around him. He said one day to a friend, who was going to sea again, as they sat gazing off from the hill-top: "Why do you go? Is not the Father's love all about you? Have you not bread enough to eat? Is not the water free? What more do you want than *this?*" The occasion seems to have given rise to the following sonnet, called "The Invitation," which has never before, to the writer's knowledge, been printed.

Stay where thou art, thou need'st not further go;
The flower with me is pleading at thy feet;
The clouds, the silken clouds, above thee flow,
And fresh the breezes come thy cheek to greet.
Why hasten on; — hast thou a fairer home?
Has God more richly blest the world than here,
That thou in haste wouldst from thy country roam,
Favored by every month that fills the year?
Sweet showers shall on thee here, as there, descend;
The sun salute thy morn and gild thy eve:
Come, tarry here, for Nature is thy friend,
And we an arbor for ourselves will weave;
And many a pilgrim, journeying on as thou,
Will grateful bless its shade, and list the wind-struck bough.

Mr. Very's love of nature really amounted to a passion.

Nature! my love for thee is deeper far
Than strength of words, though spirit-born, can tell, —

or rather it was a devotion, since it was the Divine in Nature which made her all in all to him, and tuned his soul in accord with her harmonies. This intense sympathy with her varying moods was developed to a remarkable degree, and filled for him the loneliest country-side with a sense of companionship.

The babbling brook doth leap when I come by,
Because my feet find measure with its call;
The birds know when the friend they love is nigh,
For I am known to them both great and small.
The flower that on the lovely hillside grows
Expects me there when Spring its bloom has given;
And many a tree and bush my wanderings knows,
And e'en the clouds and silent stars of heaven.

If his poetry is not, as he thought it, the voice of God, it surely is that of Nature. Listen to "The Columbine": —

Still, still my eye will gaze long fixed on thee,
Till I forget that I am called a man,
And at thy side fast rooted seem to be,
And the breeze comes my cheek with thine to fan.
Upon this craggy hill our life shall pass,
A life of summer days and summer joys,
Nodding our honey-bells 'mid pliant grass
In which the bee, half hid, his time employs;
And here we 'll drink with thirsty pores the rain,
And turn dew-sprinkled to the rising sun,
And look when in the flaming west again
His orb across the heaven its path has run;
Here, left in darkness on the rocky steep,
My weary eyes shall close like folding flowers in sleep.

Is it not the spirit of a flower that speaks here in the graceful lines?

He sees a childlike trust in the "meek, confiding eye" of the windflower looking up on the clouded smile of April's face, and reads in it a lesson taught by Him who loved all human kind. All things speak to him of the Love Divine, and he comes back into the busy, careless crowd in the street, whose communion Sunday comes but once a month, and laments over them as dead and blind to the glory all around them. He does not, however, go about, like the modern evangelist, offering to pray with his straying brethren. To him every act of his life is prayer. He goes home and puts the thought into flowing lines, and trusts to that and the force of character to speak the Lord's word for him.

Thou pray'st not, save when in thy soul thou pray'st,
Disrobing of thyself to clothe the poor;
The words thy lips shall utter then, thou say'st,
They are as marble, and they shall endure.
Pray always: for on prayer the hungry feed;
Its sound is hidden music to the soul,
From low desires the rising strains shall lead,
And willing captives own thy just control;
Draw not too often on the gushing spring,
But rather let its own o'erflowings tell
Where the cool waters rise, and thither bring
Those who more gladly then will hail the well;
When, gushing from within, new streams like thine
Shall bid them ever drink and own its source divine.

Yet he is infinitely grieved as he thinks of his brothers bound, and laid in a prison of

the senses; blind, and walking in the darkness of unending night.

> I cannot tell the sorrows that I feel
> By the night's darkness, by the prison's gloom.

He hears even the

> . . . . wind in low complaint go by,
> That none its melodies like him could hear.

Then he almost despairs, and cries out: —

> There is no worship now, — the idol stands
> Within the spirit's holy resting-place!
> Millions before it bend with upraised hands,
> And with their gifts God's purer shrine disgrace.
> The prophet walks unhonored 'mid the crowd
> That to the idol's temple daily throng;
> His voice unheard above their voices loud,
> His strength too feeble 'gainst the torrent strong.
> But there are bounds that ocean's rage can stay
> When wave on wave leaps madly to the shore;
> And soon the prophet's word shall men obey,
> And, hushed to peace, the billows cease to roar;
> For He who spoke — and warring winds kept peace —
> Commands again, — and man's wild passions cease.

So he is at last always hopeful, because always filled with entire faith and childlike trust. He goes about his daily routine of reading, and walking through the wild pasture land about Salem, composing verses out of doors, preaching when he can, and always striving to exert an influence for good. However careless, light-hearted, or bad-hearted may be those around him, *he* is always in his spotless singing robes roaming alike with God the loved hillside and the bustling marketplace: —

> For Thou, thyself, with all a father's care,
> Where'er I turn, art ever with me there.

He, with but the most simple wants supplied, cannot ask "a menial more to fill the measure of his large estate."

The glorious Day comes rejoicing on, and he hails him as his fellow; it sinks, to rise again and bless the world, and he sees the justification and symbol of his triumphant faith.

> Day! I lament that none can hymn thy praise,
> In fitting strains, of all thy riches bless;
> Though thousands sport them in thy golden rays,
> Yet none like thee their Maker's name confess.
> Great fellow of my being! woke with me
> Thou dost put on thy dazzling robes of light,
> And onward from the east go forth to free
> Thy children from the bondage of the night;
> I hail thee, pilgrim! On thy lonely way,
> Whose looks on all alike benignant shine;
> A child of light, like thee, I cannot stay,
> But in the world I bless must soon decline,
> New rising still, though setting to mankind,
> And ever in the eternal West my dayspring find.

Such indeed is the gentle spirit who, sinking from our outward sight, will still bless with his light unnumbered pilgrims, ever new rising through the coming years.

COLLEGE LIFE UNDER PRESIDENT KIRKLAND.

BY REV. ARTEMAS BOWERS MUZZEY.

JOHN THORNTON KIRKLAND was a son of the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, chaplain in the Continental army of the Revolution, and missionary to the Indian tribes a large part of his life. It was during Dr. Kirkland's presidency that I entered Harvard College.

The contrast is most striking, in many respects, between the college life and customs in present and former days. Going back sixty years we find the change has been almost incredible. Whether every change since introduced, including both moral and intellectual elements, has been for the better, may perhaps admit of some question. Making due allowance for that "rosy light" which to us elders seems to bathe the remote past, we at once concede that great improvement has been made in many directions. Take, as an illustration, the requisitions for admission: we see the great advance from our own case. After devoting, some of us, less than half the time now usually allotted for preparation, we were presented by our instructors for examination. We met on one of the last days of August, 1820, and

commenced our work at six o'clock in the morning, and were occupied only one day, the examination closing at five in the afternoon. It was entirely oral, and we were examined by the President in the Georgics of Virgil; in Latin grammar, by Ira H. T. Blanchard; in arithmetic, by Caleb Cushing; in modern and ancient geography, by George B. Emerson; in Sallust, by Edward T. Channing; in the Greek Testament, by John Fessenden; in Cicero, by Professor Levi Hedge; in the Greek grammar, by Professor Popkin; in writing Latin, by John Brazer; in the Æneid of Virgil, by Sidney Willard; in algebra, by Professor Farrar; in the Græca Minora, prose, by Andrews Norton, and poetry, by Edward Everett.

At half-past eight o'clock we were all summoned to the President's study, to learn, with trembling hearts, our fate. That the ordeal was not a fiery one may be judged from the fact that, although there were two specified branches which I had not specially studied at all, I was admitted without any conditions. And I know well that there were others less qualified than myself, who escaped the strict award of justice on that day.

Exhausted by intense study through a fearfully hot summer, my unexpected success was truly exhilarating; and I enjoyed the recuperative power of a four weeks' vacation with the zest of a little child, and was only anxious lest I might fall behind the class, so much better prepared, in general, than myself.

As an illustration of the extraordinary memory of Dr. Kirkland, I recollect, when we entered his study, he called me at once by name, as I was told he did every one of our seventy classmates. And he retained this power throughout our college life, — whether we met him singly or in numbers, he never forgot any student's name.

The routine of the first day, — to receive from the President a copy of the College laws, to which was appended, in his fair, round, and free handwriting, my own name, with the "admittatur in collegium Harvidianum," and the signature of that honored man; to pay the steward's ten-dollar fee; to enter my name with the Regent and also at Commons hall; and to take possession of my room in old Massachusetts, albeit destitute of carpet, sofa, window curtain, and every other modern fireside comfort; — this was a proud instalment. Saturday we attend prayers at the chapel in University Hall, and on Sunday we hear, at the same place, two sermons by Dr. Ware, in which, as the record states, "he gave us some excellent and well-timed advice and admonitions upon commencing a college life." To some of us, who came from ministrations harsh in doctrine and unattractive in manner, this was a rich repast. We never lost our interest in the preaching of that earnest and true man; and our subsequent estimate of his rare excellence of character, his kindly temper, his consecration to duty, and his fidelity to every trust, ripened into a friendship which lasted on through our manly years and to the close of his long life.

Monday morning finds us at the six o'clock prayers, and immediately after a lesson is assigned us in Greek. We attend prayers also at night. Our first daily recitation is before breakfast; we have one at eleven o'clock and another at four; and this order continued throughout my college life. The only change of studies was, on Saturday, a lesson in rhetorical grammar and one in Roman antiquities, and the recitation in Grotius on Monday morning. This book, being on the evidences of Christianity, was thought an appropriate study for the previous day.

The three recitations of each day proved to some of us a severe tax; and the more so as we saw that, to our classmates from the Boston Latin School, and to others so much better fitted for college than ourselves, every study seemed a light task. But we struggled on, hoping — we sometimes felt, against hope — that a brighter day might come in the future.

For a close student, the diet of commons hall was not the most favorable. The puddings might, some days, have been sent over a college building with impunity, and

the pies could have followed their course; to say nothing of coffee, which had a strong savor of verdigris imparted by the huge copper boiler; bread, a fit substitute sometimes for vinegar; and meat roasted on from brown to black. With the keen appetite of boyhood and youth, the consumption of full meals of this diet was most inauspicious for health. And then, too, in the matter of exercise, we had never been taught physiology, and did not think taking a walk an essential thing for a student, or that there was need of any bodily exercise whatever. Would that some kind genius had whispered to the good Dr. Jackson of Boston, to give us at that time his excellent lectures on health! But, instead of coming, as they ought, in the first term of the Freshman year, they were reserved to the last term of the Senior year, when all the mischief and misery of ill health had been suffered from ignorance and inexperience in the laws of physical regimen. At the academy, I had fortunately once or twice a week practised the old style of base ball, and on entering college found football a substitute. The barbarous encounters between the Freshmen and Sophomores of our day did little, however, for health, and often left us maimed and lamed by the mistakes made by direful Sophomores, who, with boots iron toed and heeled, aimed at our limbs instead of the rightful object, the football.

The subsequent introduction of the gymnasium — not favored, I imagine, by our good, but, physically, rather otiose President — was a blessed thing for the College. Systematic and thorough exercise of the whole frame is needful for the sound development of the intellect, and for the moral nature also. We have not much faith in the merciless contests of some modern games, as they affect scholarship, character, or even a sound physical education. Nor do we believe the fashionable "regattas" wholly without peril to one's virtue, when it is sometimes hinted that "liberal purses" are in prospect between students of Harvard and some of their competitors. It should be quite enough for their highest ambition to have the walls of old Massachusetts, with the portraits of so many worthies as look down on the spectacle, contain, enclosed for all time, the gilded trophies of victories by the oar and the ball. If any man will invent, and make popular with the students, some system of thorough and unexceptionable exercise, which they will pursue with moderation, he will be entitled to an honorary degree from our venerable Alma Mater.

In those days the practice of hazing was rife. Many things were done of a comparatively innocent nature to frighten the poor Freshmen, such as rolling shells and cannonballs down the three stairways of old Massachusetts. This ammunition was purloined from the neighboring arsenal; and when some forty-two pounder, or larger, was propelled from the upper story at dead of night, it would produce a very respectable earthquake. More harmful was the process of filling a barrel nearly full of water, and so placing it against our door that, upon its being opened, we had a slight illustration of the deluge. There were cases — none, however, in our class — where some hapless victim was taken from his bed, and thrust under a stream from the college pump. This and similar offences lie beyond the pale of harmless jokes, and are no less mean and ungentlemanly than immoral.

This brings up the great subject of college recreations in general. It is idle to think of repressing every indulgence of this sort. Boys and young men, full of health and spirits, must have their sports. Our only questions should be, What shall be the character of these recreations? and within what limits shall they be restrained? In a copy of the College laws, published in 1820, is a long list of forbidden recreations, with their several penalties, among which are these: "No undergraduate shall be an actor, or in any way a partaker, in any stage plays, interludes, masquerades, or theatrical entertainments, in the town of Cambridge, or a spectator at the same, under a penalty not exceeding two dollars. Nor shall he attend theatrical amusements in any other place in

term time, under the penalty of ten dollars for the first offence. Nor shall he attend any ball, assembly, or party of pleasure, during term time, unless authorized by the President, at the request of the parent, guardian, or patron, under the penalty of five dollars. No student shall shoot, fish, or skate over deep waters, without leave from the President, or one of the Tutors, or Professors, under the penalty of fifty cents." Such laws are subject to the grave objection of a sure violation; and therefore often bring the whole system into disrespect, if not disregard. Many laws of this class were constantly violated within my knowledge; I remember to have heard that even College officers sometimes attended the theatre in disguise. A Kean or a Cooper was a temptation which even they could not resist. The eccentric Professor Popkin once called up a student who had attended the play of "Tom and Jerry." "Very improper," said he, — "Thomas and Jeremiah, scripture names." No one would probably now deny that far better than these rigid statutes would have been at least the encouragement of what are called "private theatricals," kept modest and moral by the occasional presence of College functionaries.

The tone of their amusements will depend somewhat on the age of the students. This was much younger in that day than at present. One of our class was but thirteen, several were only fourteen or fifteen when they entered, and the average age must have been not much above sixteen. At that time such persons were considered boys in the community at large; and it is not surprising that they often conducted themselves, especially in their sports, according to this standard.

THE NEWTON HIGH SCHOOL.[1]

BY JESSE WALTER FEWKES, PH. D.

THE foundation of the Newton High School is of comparatively recent date. It has just entered upon the third decade of its life. In the year 1699 a vote was passed by the inhabitants of the town of Newton "to build a school-house as soon as they can," but it was not until 1838 that steps were taken to form a school where higher branches of learning should be taught. In March of that year a committee was appointed to consider the question of the formation of one or more high schools in the town. Two months later the committee printed their report, a copy of which was placed in every resident family, urging the foundation of a school for advanced pupils. No other action, however, was then taken, and it was evident that the time had not yet come to carry out their suggestions. But the friends of the project were not idle, and the question of a high school was brought up again in April, 1845, when they were again disappointed, as no definite action was taken by the town at that time.

The friends of higher education in Newton were not discouraged, however, and in 1849 another committee, which they had caused to be appointed to consider the high-school question, made a report, in which it was contended that, under the laws of the Commonwealth, a town with the population which Newton then had was obliged

[1] This sketch of the Newton High School is No. 8 in the series of sketches of "Harvard Preparatory Schools."

No. 1. Phillips Exeter Academy, by Camillus G. Kidder, June, 1880. [Vol. I. No. 7.]

No. 2. Roxbury Latin School, by Charles K. Dillaway, August, 1880. [Vol. II. No. 2.]

No. 3. Cambridge High School, September, 1880. [Vol. II. No. 3.]

Nos. 4, 5, and 6. Boston Latin School, by Henry F. Jenks, October, November, and December, 1880. [Vol. II. Nos. 4, 5, and 6.]

No. 7. Round Hill School, by Henry W. Bellows, January, 1881. [Vol. III. No. 1.]

to support a "pure high school." William Jackson, to whose efforts in behalf of public education Newton owes so much of the subsequent success of her school system, was chairman of this committee. Nothing came immediately from this report, and although the friends of the school found their efforts to create an enthusiasm in the project almost fruitless for the time being, the people began to be aroused to the needs of the town, and steps toward the formation

a vote was passed to erect a high-school building in Newtonville, on a "lot of land next to the entrance to Mr. Claflin's grounds on Walnut Street."

It seems rather inconsistent with the liberality with which the town and city of Newton has always supported popular education, to find it stated, in the printed school report of a few years ago, that the High School was established "because the law of the State required it." The State law,

THE NEWTON HIGH SCHOOL.

of such a school were taken soon after. In the town meeting of 1852 one of the great impediments to a local high school was done away with. Up to that time the schools were ungraded district schools; but after this year the "district school," as such, was abolished, and it became easier for all sections of the town to work together for a high school. In the same year a single school of this grade was located in Newton Centre, and J. W. Hunt appointed instructor.

The establishment of the high school in Newton Centre was but provisional, and in the town meeting of March 7, 1859,

under which, as it was afterwards found, the town was not liable at that time, may have been one of the immediate causes of the appropriation of funds for the school in 1859; but another influence not less important is to be found in the efforts of a few public-spirited citizens, whose names should always be associated with the growth and prosperity of the Newton High School, as well as the reputation which the other public schools of the city enjoy. Prominent among them is that of Dr. Henry Bigelow, a graduate of Harvard in 1836, and of the Harvard Medical School in 1839. His name and

works are cherished by all those who are familiar with his devotion to the schools of Newton, and to the High School, to which he was especially attached. Dr. Bigelow was chairman of the School Committee during the later years of his life. Another citizen prominent in the formation of the school was D. H. Mason, who very appropriately delivered the address at its inauguration in 1860. The High School, located permanently in the building which it now occupies in Newtonville, graduated its first class in 1861. The school building has been twice enlarged, so that it is at present more than double its original size. The number of pupils at first was seventy-five, with two teachers. In the year 1879 the whole number of pupils was two hundred and eighty-two, for whom there were eight regular and three special teachers.

The average number of graduates yearly since the foundation of the school is twelve. It is to be noticed, however, that in late years the number has far exceeded this average. In 1879 the number graduated in all the courses was forty-four; in 1880, thirty-nine, twenty-one from the four years' course, and eighteen from the three years' course. Of the graduates of 1880, two remained at the school as post-graduates; eight entered Harvard; while Yale, Amherst, Boston University, Wellesley, and the Boston Normal School received one each; and four entered the Institute of Technology. Three of the post-graduates of the same year went to Harvard, one to the Sophomore Class of Smith College, Northampton, and one to the Boston Normal School. Twenty-four graduates and post-graduates left the school for more advanced studies in other institutions in the single year 1880. The increase in the number of graduates in late years is not wholly the result of the growth of the school, but in part of a revision of the studies in the "general course," and the substitution of a wider range of electives for the more limited required studies of former years. As a result of this change, the proportion in number between those who graduated from the school and those who entered, which in former years had dwindled as low as one to fifteen, rose to one in five, and even as high as one in three under the new *régime*.

Since 1870 the school has sent to Harvard an average of over four graduates yearly. Although the majority of graduates of the school seeking a collegiate education have entered Harvard, many have gone each year to other colleges and higher institutions of learning, but all have given proof of the excellent preparation which the school affords. Between the years 1867 and 1877 the Boston Latin School and the Cambridge High School only, of purely public schools, sent a larger number to Harvard. The whole number from Newton in that time was thirty-three, or about one third the number furnished by each of the schools just mentioned. The proportion had, however, in the year 1877 increased to one half.

Since the year 1873 the instruction in classical courses has been opened to girls, and the number taking these studies has steadily increased. The classical department of the school has been brought to its present excellent condition by the former principal, F. A. Waterhouse, a graduate of Bowdoin, and master of the school for the last twelve years. The following quotation from the report of the School Committee of Newton for 1880 will show how his work in that position is regarded by them. Speaking of the services of Mr. Waterhouse, the report says: "It is but simple justice to say that he has made the school what it is, and that its present honorable reputation is largely due to him; and, while his efforts have been most ably seconded by competent and faithful associates, none will be more ready than they to admit that his guiding mind has been felt through all, and his personal character impressed upon the school."

At the opening of the present year Mr. Waterhouse was elected to the head-mastership of the English High School, Boston.

The interest shown by the citizens in the High School has continued without abatement since its foundation. The formation a few years ago of a mercantile course led to

a pleasant innovation in the routine of teaching, when that interest came prominently into notice. During the year 1876 addresses to the class on such topics as "Currency," "Laws of Property," "Tariff," and the like, were made by Ex-Governor Claflin, John C. Park, Gen. A. B. Underwood, and Edward Sawyer. This excellent feature in the work of the school is an important one, which could well be developed and adopted by the high schools in other cities. In late years graduates of the school have returned to it to avail themselves of advanced instruction.

The regular teachers of the School at present are as follows: —

Master, E. H. Cutler; Submaster, Ezra W. Sampson; Assistants, John Fuller Kent (1875), Samuel Warren Davis (1877), and Misses Carrie Spear, M. I. Hanson, M. Abby Smith, S. Alice Worcester, and M. E. Foote. Miss Spear has been connected with the school as teacher for a longer time than any of the other teachers, past or present.

WELD HALL.

ENTERING the College yard between Massachusetts and Harvard Halls, the eye is first attracted by Weld Hall, one of the most picturesque and the most beautiful of the College buildings, and, excepting Matthews, the best of the dormitories. Its brick walls, relieved by belts of sandstone and Elizabethan decorations, form a pleasing contrast to the bare whiteness of University Hall, its left-hand neighbor, and to the Gothic granite turrets of Gore Hall, which it well-nigh hides from view. One enters Weld from the west side through two broad arches, which lead into a porch twenty-five feet long by twenty-one deep. This porch, paved with marble and ceiled with panelled wood,

communicates with two staircase-halls by doors opening from its right and left walls. These halls, fifteen by thirty-one feet, are lighted and ventilated from above by two lantern windows rising above the roof. From each hall open twenty-seven studies, averaging in size sixteen by seventeen feet. Of these, eleven are connected with a single bedroom, seven by thirteen feet, while the rest join a large double bedroom or two single bedrooms. Every study is warmed and ventilated by an open grate; each of the rooms has a large closet and a vestibule from which opens a storeroom for fuel. Further provision for fuel is made by a large double lift in the staircase-hall of each story. The price of rooms to the student varies from $75 to $250 a year.

Stephen Minot Weld, in whose memory Weld Hall was built, was born on Sept. 29, 1808, and died, Dec. 13, 1867. He entered Harvard College in 1822, and graduated in course in 1826. For some years after leaving college he was engaged in teaching, and throughout his whole life was most deeply interested in education. His knowledge of affairs, his sound judgment and good sense, were of the greatest service to the College, which he served as Overseer from 1858 until his death. It is mainly to his exertions that the College owes its possession of the Circle of Harvard Observatory; and Memorial Hall would perhaps never have been built but for his energy in pushing the enterprise. His interest in the College was further manifested by liberal donations.

The money for building the hall to his memory was contributed by his elder brother, William F. Weld, a wealthy Boston merchant. The ground for its erection was broken in March, 1871, and the building, together with Matthews Hall, was opened for students in September, 1872. The cost of Weld Hall was not far from $110,000.

FUTURE SOURCE OF INCOME.

BY WILLIAM HOWE DOWNES.

SIXTY-THREE years ago the New Cornhill Corporation in the town of Boston, in consideration of fifty thousand dollars paid by the President and Fellows of Harvard College, sold to them a certain parcel of land and the buildings thereon, bounded as follows in the deed: "Westerly on Court Street, there measuring fifty feet ten inches, northerly on a six feet passageway, there measuring one hundred and thirty-nine feet, easterly on other land belonging to said New Cornhill Corporation, there measuring eighty-six feet ten inches, southerly on a new street laid out by the said New Cornhill Corporation leading from Court Street to Brattle Square, there measuring one hundred and twenty-two feet, with the privaledges and appurtenances to the same belonging."

The "new street" alluded to is the present Brattle Street, and the estate thus described was then, 1818, divided into three parts having frontages respectively of thirty-four, forty-four, and forty-four feet on that thoroughfare. During the same year the President and Fellows of the College demised and leased the entire estate for a term of one hundred years to two Boston merchants, David Greenough and Thomas B. Wales, the former taking the corner lot and that adjoining it, and the latter the eastern portion. The three indentures by which the estate was put out of the College's possession for a century are of record in the Suffolk Registry of Deeds, and they are quaint enough to be of uncommon interest. The first instrument, bearing date of July 1, provided that David Greenough should pay $17,000 in gold or silver coin to the College, for which he gave seven promissory notes running from two to fifteen years, and "one barleycorn to the said President and Fellows yearly, and every year during said term if the same shall be lawfully de-

manded." It was provided that Greenough should within eighteen months build "two substantial brick stores with dwelling-houses over the same," the front parts of which were to be of granite; and this unique lease, which conveyed the middle lot, was signed on behalf of the College by President Kirkland. By a similar indenture of date July 2, the corner lot was leased to Greenough for the same term, for the same consideration, including the barleycorn, and with a provision for the construction of three stores or shops with a dwelling-house over them by the party of the second part. The first of the ensuing October, the College leased to Thomas B. Wales the third lot for one hundred years, in consideration of $16,000, the lessee agreeing to build two substantial brick stores with dwelling-houses adjoining. It will be seen that the price of the estate was no higher at this sale than it had been when the College bought it. The College had simply made a clever real estate transaction, by virtue of which it would come into possession of a valuable estate in the heart of the city in 1918, without risk or expense. Let us see what the property has become during the past sixty-three years. By various assignments and bequests the leasehold estate originally created in David Greenough became vested in Samuel A. Carlton, President of the National Security Bank, and he on February 5, 1875, conveyed to the bank his title to the corner building and the sixteen hundred and forty feet of land on which it stands. The old buildings have for the most part disappeared, and in the place of the granite-front stores built by David Greenough on the Court Street lot stands the Crawford House, a large and not unhandsome brick and stone edifice, with the National Security Bank, and in the basement the much frequented oyster-house of Smith, Wright, & Co. Farther down on Brattle Street is the well-known restaurant kept by Stumcke & Goodwin, the lessees of the Crawford House, where in former years, when it was open all night, many newspaper men used to take their nocturnal lunches amid the most approved Bohemian surroundings. Still farther down is a store now occupied by a jeweller. The present assessed value of the whole estate is $278,000, on which taxes are paid as follows: Nos. 1, 7, 9, and 11 Brattle Street, and 81 Court Street, National Security Bank, $130,000; Nos. 83 and 85 Court Street, Samuel A. Carlton, $85,000; Nos. 13 and 15 Brattle Street, Mary Ann Wales, $35,000; Nos. 17 and 19 Brattle Street, Elizabeth W. Emmons, $28,000. This is by no means an unpleasant prospect for the University to look forward to in 1918.

The stores spoken of in the Greenough and Wales leases were probably a part of the first block of stone buildings in the city. Drake's "Old Landmarks of Boston" says: "Brattle Street was opened in 1819 from Court Street to the church" (the original Brattle Square church). Before this time it was a narrow way, known first as Hillier's Lane, and sometimes as Belknap's, and as Gay Alley. "Looking towards the ruins of the old church we notice, on the north side of the street, a continuous row of fourteen buildings, uniform in their general appearance. This was the first block of stone buildings erected in Boston." A part of the land forming the present Brattle Street belonged in 1743 to the estate of John Smibert, the Scotch artist. At the head of the street lived Samuel Gore, elder brother of Christopher, afterwards Governor of the Commonwealth. Samuel was a painter, and was one of the historic "tea party" of 1773. Opposite the College property, at the time it was leased, stood the old New England Museum, the predecessor of the Museum of to-day; and John Brougham's Adelphi Theatre afterwards occupied the same site. It was on Brattle Street that the British regiment, which played a leading part in the Boston Massacre, was quartered, in Murray's Barracks, about where the Quincy House stands now. The tide formerly washed the lower end of the street. David Greenough was undoubtedly the same man who, in 1817, leased the Province House estate from the Massachusetts General Hospital for ninety-nine years.

THE HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK DINNER.

AN ENJOYABLE GATHERING AND READABLE SPEECHES.

THE annual dinners of the Harvard Club of New York are rapidly assuming an important part of the work of advancing the interests of all educated men and educational institutions. That the club no longer feels itself the representative merely of one college of one New England town is evidenced by the speakers, guests, and invited persons at the fifteenth annual dinner, which took place at Delmonico's, Feb. 21. For instance, among the speakers the University at Cambridge on the Charles was represented by her President, the University Club of New York by its President, the University at New Haven by one of her distinguished graduate lawyers, the Overseers by a learned Concord judge, the Faculty by its Professor of Greek, the ministry by an eminent Boston clergyman, the colored people by their only Harvard representative, the Confederate States by one of those who, fighting on the opposite side, simply "staked their lives to maintain their principles," the higher education of women, by an earnest New York advocate, the Harvard Club of New York by its President, a practising physician, and the Alumni in general by three Harvard graduates, now active lawyers. Among the persons invited who wrote letters regretting their inability to be present were Gen. U. S. Grant, Hon. William M. Evarts, Gov. John D. Long, Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke, and Professors Francis Bowen, Joseph Lovering, Charles E. Norton, and George L. Goodale. The Harvard men present, as far as could be learned, were as follows: —

William M. Prichard (1833).
E. Rockwood Hoar (1835).
William E. Worthen (1838).
William B. Bacon (1841).
David R. Jaques (1842).
Andrew Oliver (1842).
Horace P. Farnham (1843).
Lemuel Hayward (1845).
James C. Carter (1850).
William W. Goodwin (1851).
Joseph H. Gray (1851).
Horatio Alger, Jr. (1852).
E. Ellery Anderson (1852).
Addison Brown (1852).
Joseph H. Choate (1852).
George H. Fisher (1852).
Austin Stickney (1852).
Charles W. Eliot (1853).
Riley A. Brick (1858).
Francis E. Abbot (1859).
Everett P. Wheeler (*f.* 1859).
Charles H. Hall (*f.* 1860).
Horace J. Hayden (1860).
Edward F. Stokes (1860).
Francis M. Weld (1860).
Charles C. Beaman, Jr. (1861).
Dermot W. Keegan (1862).
Nathaniel A. Prentiss (1862).
Charles S. Fairchild (1863).
Charles F. Fearing (*f.* 1863).
Russell N. Bellows (1864).
Edward R. Blanchard (*f.* 1864).
Peter B. Olney (1864).
T. Franklin Brownell (1865).
John Greenough (1865).
James O. Hoyt (1865)
Albert R. Leeds (1865).
Henry W. Poor (1865).
Charles E. Souther (1865).
Enos Wilder (1865).
Amos K. Fiske (1866).
Charles McBurney (1866).
Edward L. Parris (*f.* 1866).
Arthur Brooks (1867).
Clement Cleveland (1867).
Henry G. Monks (1867).
William Montgomery, Jr. (1867).
Elwyn Waller (1867)
William W. Richards (1868).
Franklin Bartlett (1869).
Thomas P. Beal (1869).
Joseph Bigelow (*f.* 1860).
William T. Bull (1869).
Austen G. Fox (1869).
George Hill (1869).
Frank D. Millet (1869).
Nathaniel S. Smith (1869).
George H. Adams (1870).
Henry C. Andrews (1870).
William P. Alexander (1870).
Arthur H. Cutler (1870).
Richard T. Greener (1870).
Artemas H. Holmes (1870).
William G. Hosea (1870).
William Merrick (1870).
Samuel L. Parrish (1870).
Henry K. Spaulding (1870).
Francis J. Worcester (1870).
John S. White (1870).
Henry C. Backus (1871).
Horace E. Deming (1871).
John B. Gerrish (1871).
John L. King (1871).
John Reynolds (1871).
Hamilton McK. Twombly (1871).
John S. Williamson (1871).
William S. Beaman (1872).
Lewis C. Ledyard (1872).
Robert G. Russell (*f.* 1872).
Edward D. Bettens (1873).
William B. H. Dowse (1873).
Joseph Lyman (1873).
William A. Purrington (1873).
Thomas S Bettens (1874).
Charles T. Buffum (1874).
Louis C. Clark (1874).
Samuel B. Clarke (1874).
Henry H. Crocker, Jr. (1874).
Wendell Goodwin (1874).
Ulysses S. Grant, Jr. (1874).
Francis R. Appleton (1875).
John H. Appleton (1875).
Gorham Bacon (1875).
Charles S. Davison (*f.* 1875).
W. B. Howe (*f.* 1875).
Thomas E. Secor (1875).
Daniel C. Bacon (*f.* 1876).
John G. Gopsill (1876).
Charles Isham (1876).
Jesse W. Lilienthal (*f.* 1876).
Alden Sampson (1876).
J. E. Wetherbee (1876).
Herbert H. Drake (1877).
Eben W. Roby (1877).
Augustus C. Tower (1877).
William H Allen (1878).
Frederick O. De Billier (1878)
Lucius N. Littauer (1878).
Ogden Mills (1878).
James F. Slade (1878).
James H. Stebbins, Jr. (*s.* 1878).
Henry O. Taylor (1878).
Pierre T. Barlow (1879).
Middleton S. Burrill (1879).
Robert P. Clapp (1879).
John E. Cowdin (1879).
Ralph W. Ellis (1879).
Warren N. Goddard (1879).
George R. Sheldon (1879).
Walter Trimble (1879).
William G. Twombley (1879).
Russell C. Allen (1880).
William T. Blodgett (1880).
John L. Lamson (1880).
Theodore Roosevelt (1880)
Moses King (1881).

Much regret was expressed at the absence of John O. Sargent, President of the Club during the past three years, and the first duly eligible non-resident Overseer of the College; his absence being accounted for by the recent death of his brother, Epes Sargent.

The speeches, it will readily be seen from the accompanying report, were varied and numerous, and the speakers magnanimous and liberal.

President Weld shortly after seven o'clock, led the way to the table reserved for the speakers of the evening, and at about nine o'clock, calling the gathering to order, spoke as follows.

PRESIDENT WELD'S SPEECH.

BROTHERS AND GUESTS OF HARVARD, — On an occasion like this I am reminded of the words of the enthusiastic old Irish gentleman at a similar gathering: "After all, the best part of the day is the night." [Laughter and applause.] I am requested to exhibit to you a little gavel[1] [cheers] that has been presented to me in the belief that it would prove an efficient means of correction, should any speaker this evening display a tendency to bring his remarks to a premature close. I am free to say, however, that I regard that contingency as a somewhat remote one. In looking over this beautiful volume,[2] of which a copy is laid before each of us, I recognize the names of over two hundred gentlemen, every one of whom is capable of making an excellent President of the Harvard Club. [Applause.] Now it is evident that, if we are ever to get around, we cannot spare more than one year to a man. I therefore take this early opportunity of mounting the same platform as that occupied by my brother Hayes, and announcing myself as a one-term President.

And now we come to the noble science of astronomy. I always admired it, although Professor Lovering sometimes said I did not fully understand it. He would probably say of my admiration for his favorite science, "Omne ignotum pro mirifico." I therefore purpose to conduct this dinner on strictly astronomical principles. According to the Copernican System six hours are allotted every year in the month of February to this celebration. Of those six hours three are already fled; and by a simple arithmetical process, familiar, doubtless, to many among you, I ascertain that there are three hours remaining. It has been estimated that each one of those hours contains not more than sixty minutes; and, advancing into the region of applied mathematics, I arrive at the result that we cannot, with any degree of confidence, rely on having more than one hundred and eighty minutes in all. [Laughter.] What, then, shall we do with these precious minutes? I have drawn up a "tabular view" of exercises. Twenty minutes are allotted to the President of the Harvard Club [applause], as the highest dignitary present [laughter and applause]; and fifteen minutes to the President of the University [applause], as perhaps coming next in importance. To him, however, in his character of guest and representative of the University, a grace of ten minutes has been allowed, provided he is convinced he can improve the time; but this last limit he is distinctly to understand that he is in no wise to exceed. Of course you cannot expect us two to talk all the evening: there have therefore been provided a number of persons of inferior importance, whose names I will read, and who will be allotted ten minutes each. These are the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, President Henry H. Anderson of the University Club, Professor William W. Goodwin, Judge E. Rockwood Hoar, Lewis C. Ledyard, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Charles C. Beaman, Jr., Professor Richard T. Greener, James C. Carter, Colonel Edward F. Stokes, and, finally, Joseph H. Choate, who will discourse on the Harvard "Annex." As no one is to speak after him, he will be allowed to talk as long as anybody will listen [laughter]; and, judging from past experience, I think that will be a good while. There will also be songs and music. The account, then, stands as follows: the two Presidents, forty-five minutes; other speakers, one hundred minutes; songs and music, thirty minutes; and twenty minutes for "special repairs by general average." That amounts to one hundred and ninety-five minutes. We are thus fifteen minutes short. How is this deficit to be made up? Plainly by a general and generous subscription from all the speakers. I will head the list myself with a subscription of ten minutes [laughter], and the other speakers will be credited with their subscriptions as made. It is a remarkable coincidence that every one of the gentlemen you are to hear this evening, including the present speaker, has been accused at one time or another of undue loquacity. For myself I deny the allegation as wholly unfounded. For the others I can only say that it affords me peculiar pleasure to give them a chance to demonstrate the falsity of this accusation by the more than Spartan brevity of their remarks.

And now we have to listen to that one of the ten thousand sons of Harvard to whom have been given the will, the ability, and the opportunity to do most to swell the tide of her prosperity, and spread her renown, — President Eliot. [Great applause.]

At the conclusion of PRESIDENT WELD'S address, all present rose and sang "Fair Harvard, thy sons to thy jubilee throng," and then the President of the University said: —

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT, — This is the first time that I have had the pleasure of being presided over, at a college festival, by a man a good deal younger than myself. [Laughter.] But, Mr. President, I am very glad to salute, in your person, the soldier Class of 1860 [cheers], the class of which seventeen members gave their lives to the country in the civil war. I cannot but recall that member of the class whose portrait is one of the chief ornaments of Memorial

[1] Exhibiting a large oak gavel lettered "Weight fourteen pounds."

[2] Catalogue of the Harvard Club.

Hall (the only soldier portrait, I believe, in the Hall), the fair-haired youth who was buried with his brave negroes in the trenches at Fort Wagner, Robert Gould Shaw. [Applause.] That Class has deserved well of the country and of the University, and I am glad it should be honored by the Harvard Club. [Applause.]

I rather expected, I must confess, to hear something from the chairman of the evening about the new privilege which you New-Yorkers enjoy of eligibility to the Board of Overseers. We Massachusetts men, who have been eligible any time these two hundred and forty years, are accustomed to the privilege; but for you it is a novel delight. I said, last year, that the Massachusetts Alumni would welcome you to the enjoyment of that privilege, and would be glad if with it you would assume your share in every charge and responsibility in the building up of a great university. [Applause.]

I am happy to say that we have lately received from the State of New York substantial evidence of the interest of its citizens in the growth of Harvard. During the past two years $124,000 has been contributed to the University by citizens of New York. [Applause.] I mentioned last year, — quite incidentally, of course, — that the University, during the preceding eleven years, had received more than $3,000,000, in addition to its already considerable resources. Let us look forward to-night, and say that to meet what may be called pressing needs — that is, needs which are foreseen, admitted, and calculated — we shall certainly want $3,000,000 more. [Laughter and applause.] I observe that you think that a humorous suggestion; but allow me to say that it is perfectly sure that the public-spirited people who inhabit the eastern end of Massachusetts will themselves give that sum in a few years. [Applause.] They have done as much before, and they will do it again. [Applause.] But how much sooner shall we get it if this wealthy community lends an effective hand! [Applause.] Three millions will not seem so impossible a sum, gentlemen, when I mention that since the 1st of November we have received nearly a tenth part of that amount, — in three months and a half.

The Government and Faculties of the University wish to make Harvard a national university. In the last Annual Report you will find it demonstrated that the resort to Harvard from the country outside of New England is constantly increasing, both absolutely and proportionally, a large part of the increase coming from the State of New York, as is natural from its contiguity and its wealth. Two opposite tendencies are apparent in the development of the University during the past ten years; on the one hand, the requisitions for graduation have been much increased in all departments; on the other hand, all the instruction given in the University has been freely opened, without previous examination, to persons who are not candidates for a degree. You know that the degree of A. B. has in our country no definite signification. You cannot tell how much it means in any particular case, until you find out where it was obtained. The word "college" has no definite signification in this country any more than it has in England or France. In Paris the highest institution of learning is the Collége de France, but close by the Collége de France is the Collége Rollin which receives boys of four years of age. [Laughter.] So it is in England; the word college conveys no definite meaning whatever. The institution to which this name is applied may be a secondary school, or a college in a university like Oxford or Cambridge. This confusion exists to even a greater degree in this country, because we have three or four hundred institutions calling themselves colleges. Now at Harvard we mean that all our degrees shall prove something, — shall be evidence of real attainments. But while we have been aiming at this result, we have also been opening all the instruction at Cambridge to any person competent to receive it. Suppose, for instance, that a young man knows some Latin, and wants to study Latin and nothing else; he is perfectly free to come to Cambridge and enter any class in Latin which he is competent to join. He has no formal examination to pass, and no fees to pay except for his class in Latin. Or to take another illustration, — we have at Cambridge a body of instruction in the history of England and the United States, in Roman, constitutional, and international law, and in political economy. This instruction would, I think, occupy a diligent man, who gave all his time to it, at least two years. To get all this instruction in the political sciences, the student would need no language but English, except that Latin is needed for the study of the Roman law. I wish I could make it generally known that this instruction, and indeed all the instruction of the University, is perfectly open, without previous examination or other restriction, to any young man who can afford to come to Cambridge and take it. The University wishes to be useful to many students beside those who, in the ordinary ways, seek the regular degrees. The Faculties desire to open the College and the Schools to all classes of the young men of the country who can in any way profit by any branch of university instruction.

We have just taken another step intended to promote the nationalness of the University; we have decided to conduct the Harvard admission examinations at Exeter, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, and San Francisco, as well as at Cambridge. [Applause.] Professor Goodwin is going to San Francisco next June to conduct the examination there. [Applause.] The motive of this change is chiefly this: we want to give the candidate in the Middle States, the Mississippi Valley, or the Pacific States, every advantage which the New England boy possesses. He shall have no more expensive journey, no greater stress of anxiety

and excitement, and as great facility for dividing the examinations between two years. Moreover, by carrying the standard of our admission examinations close to the schools of different parts of the country, we help to improve the secondary education at many important centres. In short, we propose to recognize the fact that in many senses this country is much smaller than it was a hundred, or even fifty, years ago. I can communicate with a parent in Chicago or San Francisco quicker than President Willard or President Quincy could with a parent in Salem.

But why do we wish to make the University an institution of broad national resort? It is not primarily because we want more students, although we certainly ought to have two or three times as many as we have. It is because we wish to give to our students the best possible education; and that we cannot do unless the Harvard student encounters at Cambridge young men — the flower of the land — from all parts of the country. [Applause.] A Massachusetts man could not give his son the best possible education at Harvard, if the institution contained only Massachusetts boys. [Applause.] A Michigan boy cannot get the best education in a university which contains only Michigan boys. The country has a strong interest in the national character of its principal seats of learning. It is a great bond between the different sections of the United States that the young men, during their university life, should come together from all parts of the land, and become acquainted with each other. [Applause.] We should not see so many people taken from Ohio, for instance, for the offices in the gift of the government, if the appointing powers had had a larger acquaintance with the people of the country. [Laughter and applause.]

But, gentlemen, I am mindful of the exhortation of the chairman of the evening. ["No, no! Go on! Go on!"] Only a minute or two more. When I come to New York I am sometimes dazed at the tremendous bustle and turmoil of this great commercial metropolis. To a recluse from Cambridge, thrown into such a scene as this city presents, it does momentarily seem as if, after all, he were living in an obscure corner, and as if his life-work were insignificant. But then I ask myself, What is all this running to and fro about? What are all these men and women trying to do? What is all this striving and struggling about, when we get to the bottom of motives and incentives? I do not get at any more universal and fundamental object in view than the making of happy homes and households; and I conclude that the right education of children is a fundamental object in this world with all intelligent people. [Applause.] And when life is drawing to a close, and these activities are passing away, literature and science and art are great consolers of mankind. I lately went to visit, with no sinister purpose [laughter], two gentlemen, now retired, who were friends of my father before they were my own; they have both been eminently successful in their respective callings, and I found both passing their declining years in the same way; both said that after breakfast they sit down to read, and then after taking a cracker for lunch they sit down to read, and then after a walk and a plain dinner they sit down to read. Gentlemen, they were reading the books which universities directly or indirectly have produced, and have taught them to enjoy. [Cheers.]

Next NATHANIEL S. SMITH (1869) sang "Marching through Georgia," after which PRESIDENT WELD introduced CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, of New York City, in the following serious manner: "At my left hand, gentlemen, sits one whom we must regard with profound commiseration. At an early period in life, when he was not responsible, his well-meaning though sadly mistaken family inflicted upon him the irreparable injury of sending him to Yale. [Laughter.] But since then, by constant and unwearied industry, and by unremitting efforts at self-improvement, he has to a considerable extent counteracted the effects of his early disadvantages. You shall see, gentlemen, for yourselves. I introduce to you Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW."

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S SPEECH.

Mr. DEPEW rose, amid prolonged applause, and said: —

GENTLEMEN, — Your pity and commiseration are profoundly felt. There are, however, from certain standards, misfortunes so irreparable that neither time nor opportunity can alleviate them. I do not hope to change your view of the early accident, so feelingly referred to by your President, which happened to me. But the compensation lies in the fact that the victim frequently takes just the opposite view of his alleged deplorable situation. I have never appreciated more fully the grasping spirit of Harvard [laughter], and her determination to claim for herself everything both great and small, than when I glanced at my dinner-card and found the committee had changed my initials from C. M. to C. F. A. The thermometer instantly fell to that degree where I felt myself for the first time in my life surrounded by that awful dignity and propriety so familiar to you, and so seldom seen by the sons of Yale. When your Chairman said, twenty-five minutes would be taken by the President of this Club, and twenty minutes by the President of Harvard University, but that only ten minutes would be given to lesser lights, including Yale, I felt that, notwithstanding the enormous contributions of the people of this country to Massachusetts, there had

been a misdirection of liberal education in that State. [Laughter.] When he said that the Copernican System had set apart six hours of the day of the Harvard Club dinner to be solely occupied by the joy of those who were in and the grief and jealousy of those who were out, I thought if for that period legislatures could suspend action, friends cease to talk stocks, the shops be hermetically sealed, and Garfield be relieved from Cabinet-makers [laughter], this much-abused world was, after all, full of compensations. The last time I had the pleasure of attending a college celebration in this room was as the presiding officer of the Yale Alumni celebrating their annual Thanksgiving jubilee. Upon the platform sat the typical Harvard Graduate, as he is understood to be at Yale, dressed in the extreme of the fashion, with hair banged and parted in the middle, and a bull-pup under his arm. [Laughter.] As I look upon this audience I am glad to see that our Yale notions about Harvard are somewhat exaggerated. [Laughter and applause.] In searching around and improving this opportunity to discover what might be the peculiar culture, or as it is known among the gilded youth of Fifth Avenue, "culchaw," which we at Yale admire and you at Harvard attain [laughter], I thought I had found it here to-night as I listened to the vigorous, responsive, and enthusiastic manner in which you sang the choruses to all the selections from the French operas. [Laughter.] I had much trepidation in venturing into this inimical but most charming assemblage. I dare not quote Latin, for our accent has not yet reached that proximity to the original which would lead Cicero to believe, were he to visit Cambridge, that he had fallen among his countrymen. And then we have the impression that you dwell in a rare and lofty atmosphere, which we affect to despise, but really desire to try long enough to test its value and properties.

While Yale has always insisted upon her robustness and vigor, and boasts of her strength, she has been at times compelled to admit that the muscle of Harvard is entitled to the profoundest respect. [Applause.] While Yale claims that she gives to those who enjoy the blessings of her education a peculiar fitness for the real and practical battle of life, and the ability to meet men as they are and circumstances as they exist [applause], yet we occasionally meet with Harvard graduates, notwithstanding her philosophy and that lofty ideal which is so far above the ordinary trials of a career [laughter], who in the emulations of the professions, in business activities, and the public service, carry off just those prizes which we think belong exclusively to our system. But, Mr. President and gentlemen, in my judgment the greatest of all the many blessings which have favored our common country is that Harvard and Yale both exist. [Applause.] Their continuous, universal, and ever-increasing influence adds immeasurably to the ability of the Republic to meet and solve the problems of its marvellous growth, and the adaptation and regeneration of the imperfect civilizations which threaten its purity and stability. Without this generous strife between these two great colleges to fill the better and the larger place, neither would be what it is to-day; neither would so fully have become a broad, national university except that the other had kept it up to its aim and work. [Applause.] Their progress and achievements have drawn the lesser schools to a higher standard of scholarship, and give a constant impulse to education throughout the United States. They have secured a universal recognition of the fact, that the better trained and cultured the man, the better his work in every department of life.

But these colleges have accomplished one thing which is of incalculable benefit to the future of the country. Harvard and Yale have broken the old idol, so long cherished, that the self-made man, beginning in ignorance, proved his genius by dying ignorant. Twenty-five years ago such a man, if successful, was the popular type; but now we recognize as the true architect of his own fortunes the one who, from the same starting-place, carries himself through college, and utilizes his triumphs by the lights of a liberal education. This is not the place for politics, nor do I intend to introduce the subject, but we must all rejoice that the President to be inaugurated two weeks hence almost ideally represents this new and broader type of the self-made man. [Applause.] I am here to-night in this hostile camp [laughter], leaving my colors outside, and floating upon this crimson tide in obedience both to your friendly call and an idea long cherished of the unity of purpose and action among graduates without regard to the colleges from which they come. This has found successful expression in the University Club of this city, and will culminate in time in uniting in a grand national university of alumni the men whose tastes, aims, and responsibilities are the same. [Loud applause, and nine rousing cheers for Yale.]

PRESIDENT WELD. I take pleasure in introducing to you MR. HENRY H. ANDERSON, President of the University Club of New York.

HENRY H. ANDERSON'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HARVARD CLUB, — I thank you for the cordial reception given to the University Club, of which I am this evening the representative. But where could a more cordial reception be expected than here? For it seems to me that at least one half of those I see before me are members of that club, and the other half doubtless candidates for membership. [Laughter.] Standing in your presence, and remembering how the University Club has

come up and grown, I cannot forget, and you too will recognize the fact, that it is but the outgrowth of this club, of the Yale Club, and other similar clubs in the city of New York. Without your hearty support the University Club could not have been the success it now is, nor have occupied the position it holds in this community. Gentlemen, in establishing the University Club you builded better than you knew. In this great commercial metropolis, founded by a nation of traders, wholly absorbed in the increase of wealth, every one intent upon enriching himself, — where the value of men has been measured only by the weight of their money-bags, and their moral character has been estimated by the extent of their credit at the bank, — the fact that a man had received a liberal education, or that he had qualified himself for, and was ready to enter or had entered upon, a professional life, has not until a very short period been recognized as of itself entitling him to social recognition or to social position. Now that was wrong, and a protest was entered against it in the organization of the Harvard Club, and the Yale Club, and the other college clubs. But that protest was made emphatic, and social life in New York received an impression that never will be forgotten, when the University Club became an established success; and when, on one pleasant summer day not two years ago, it took its position among the social clubs in the city of New York, with a local habitation, a membership, and a name that was entitled to, is now receiving, and shall ever receive respect, — at the same time by its standard of membership permitting none but educated men to become its members, — it declared itself to be a social organization, and, if I am not mistaken, the only social organization in the city of New York into which it is impossible under any circumstances for money to purchase an entrance. Social life in this city then received an impression, and education gained for itself a position never dreamed of before in New York philosophy. [Applause.] I have not forgotten the warning given by your President in his address. I don't propose, and I don't know how, to make an after-dinner speech; but, graduates of Harvard College, I wish to make a suggestion to you, confidentially, prompted by a remark of President Eliot. I understand that the graduates of Harvard outside the State of Massachusetts have at last secured for themselves a representation in the Board of Overseers. In looking at the officers of this club I see several members of the committee on admissions of the University Club, and in their behalf let me ask you, gentlemen, in selecting members for the Board, to caution anybody you may elect to exercise great care in the admission of persons to honorary degrees at Harvard; for it is more than intimated that among those who seek for such degrees, and who are not graduates of Harvard, are those who do so for the purpose of becoming qualified for membership in the University Club. [Laughter.]

Gentlemen, I might go on to any extent in speaking of the future of the University Club, with a membership limited only by the number of graduates of all the colleges in this country, — a membership it may be, in the near future, of two or three or five thousand. But I forbear. The rest of my time I give gladly to those who follow me. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT WELD then began the declamation of an Anacreontic ode: —

> Ἐρασμίη πάλαια,
> Πόθεν, πόθεν πέτασσαι; etc.

amid loud cries of "Translate!" "Pony!" At the end of the ode, he remarked, "Εὕρηκα PROFESSOR GOODWIN."

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT, — Your introductory remarks show me that a great change has taken place since I was here four years ago. Then your venerable predecessor, who now sits on your right [Joseph H. Choate], invited me to come on to New York to say what could be said in memory of the Greek department of Harvard College, which he thought was either dead or rapidly dying. He had probably heard some bear story of this kind in Wall Street, and he naturally thought it would be respectful and proper to have the department taken out and buried decently with a funeral eulogy. Fortunately I was able to come here armed with a statistic (statistics are capital things to use at dinners, where nobody can look them up), by which it appeared that there were about twenty-five more students in Greek at Harvard under an elective system than at Yale in the same year under a required system like that which we once had. Now, however, no such erroneous notions appear to be current, even in New York. Indeed, we are now suffering from just the opposite trouble. We are suffering from the temptations and trials that result from too great prosperity. There has been a "revival" in Greek everywhere. We have constantly to ask for more rooms, more money, and more teachers; and in every way it is obvious that Greek is extending itself rapidly. There are all sorts of remarks made by our less fortunate colleagues insinuating that we are too much set up; and it has even been said that, when the Greek play comes off next May, we shall be insufferable in our pride. The Greek revival has reached even this distant city, as you see by the example of your President. You have heard his eloquent remarks, though you will perhaps hardly believe me when I say that in his letter of invitation to me he actually wrote a long Greek sentence, not borrowed from Demosthenes or Euripides, but one that he made up himself. He undertook to use the perfect participle of γυμνασιαρχέω in the genitive plural, and made

ἐγγυμνασιαρχηκότων! Please don't laugh at that. It was all right. What I want to show you is what a capital President you have chosen. And if you and he will all pronounce that word slowly to-night before you retire, and get through it safely, you may go to sleep with an easy conscience. [Laughter.] I have spoken of the Greek play. It is probably known to you that we are to exhibit the Oedipus Tyrannus of Sophocles next May in the University theatre, the dialogue to be spoken in Greek, and the choruses to be sung in Greek; and we hope the performance will mark a new era in the study of Greek tragedy in the College. The part of Oedipus is to be taken by Mr. Riddle, and the other parts by students of the University, who will well represent our Greek scholarship. The choruses will be sung by our own students, and they are devoting themselves to the work with great energy. As far as the dramatic performance goes, I feel very sure it will be a very good representation of a Greek tragedy. As to the music, I speak with diffidence, as I know nothing about music. But it is to be written by Professor Paine, who certainly knows as well as anybody what good music ought to be; and it is to be arranged to suit the Greek metres as far as may be. When I have ventured to explain to him what I thought Greek music *was not* (which is all that I dare do with any confidence), with a few hints of what I thought it might *possibly* be, he has always shaken his head and said that he did not think such music as that would be suited to the tastes of a modern audience. "It would be too thin," he says. [Laughter.] I for one should never dare to subject an audience to listening to my conception of ancient music, for fear that the performance might drive me out of the room and every one else. And so Professor Paine is to have his own way in arranging the music. I can only say that I know it will be good; whether it will be ancient or not, I cannot tell as well as others. But when you come to hear the play, you must not come with the ideas of choral metres that I taught you twenty years ago; for, I am sorry to say, they are nearly all wrong. I agree with one of my friends, who says that he has seen so many systems of Greek metres rise and fall, that he does n't take much stock in any new ones now. When I think of Greek metres and Greek music, I am frequently reminded of a story that I once heard at another college. A very enthusiastic student came to that college, determined to hear lectures on philosophy by the distinguished Dr. A. But an old student said to him: "Don't do that. If you go to Dr. A., he tells you what this one thought and what that one thought; and sometimes he tells you what he thinks himself; but generally he says he is n't quite sure how the thing is. But you just go to Mr. Z., and he will tell you everything about philosophy just as it really is." Now I wish that we had somebody like Mr. Z. to tell us everything about Greek music "just as the thing really is." I only want to let you know that classic philology is a *progressive science* [laughter], as much as physics or astronomy. Thucydides and Aeschylus still remain firm, like the law of gravitation and the revolution of the earth; and the number of aorists is still the same as when your Class of 1860 graduated; but our whole system in teaching and all our smaller stock in trade are so changed that you would hardly know the old lecture-rooms if you were to come back to visit them. One word more about the Greek play. The Legislature of Massachusetts has now given us permission even to choose our highest officers from the Alumni in New York; and I wish to announce that one of the highest functionaries connected with the Greek play still remains to be appointed, and I am authorized to offer the appointment to the members of this Club. This is the office of Choregus. The Class of 1860 all know what that is, for I put it on one of their examination papers. This office was assigned to a person of influence and eminence at Athens, who was appointed to take the general charge of the play. He looked out for the chorus, arranged their dresses, and had the most conspicuous seat in the theatre. He was clad in gorgeous robes, sat in a handsome chair, and was the most important personage present. The Choregus had his name inscribed on a monument in connection with the poet, if the play gained a prize, — and ours is sure to gain the prize, as there is to be no competitor, — and his fame with posterity was assured. I ought to mention that after the performance he paid all the expenses. [Laughter and applause.] Now I would like to have our Choregus appointed from the Harvard Club. It strikes me I have exceeded the time which the President so carefully defined [cries of "No!" "No!"], and I will therefore merely add my thanks for your kind reception.

PRESIDENT WELD. The Professor's admission of the erroneous way in which Greek was taught when I was in College explains an incident in my college life that has often puzzled me. My proficiency in Greek compelled the recognition of the Faculty to such an extent that I was selected to take part in a Greek dialogue. My friend and myself were to translate the letter scene in Pickwick into Greek, and as a matter of form we took it to Professor Goodwin to look it over before we delivered it. We waited two days. On the third day we got a note requesting us to come and see him. We went to his room, and he said, with a saddened air: "I would not have believed it possible that two members of the Junior class, who have been studying Greek here for three years, could commit so many errors in so short a space. [Laughter.] I began by endeavoring to correct it, but I found that it

would be useless, and so I have been obliged to rewrite it entirely." [Laughter.]

The Club, led by DR. WILLIAM T. BULL (1869), then sang "A Home by the Sea"; and PRESIDENT WELD, after reading an anonymous poetical effusion, entitled "We are Seven," containing allusions to the Corporation, said: "There is a mystery here that we can hardly be expected to solve. Perhaps JUDGE HOAR may be able to explain it."

E. ROCKWOOD HOAR'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT OF THE HARVARD CLUB,—The profound ignorance that leads you to call upon me as a member of that honorable body is certainly impressive. I used to be a member of the Corporation many years ago, and in acknowledging the courtesy of your invitation to be present to-night — the first time I have ever had the privilege of meeting this body — I must say I feel a great deal like a reminiscence. Gentlemen, it will be fifty years this coming summer since I, a country boy, entered Harvard College, looking upon it as one of the greatest distinctions to be reached in this life; and I do not know but that from that day to this I have adhered faithfully to the same opinion. [Cheers.] In these gatherings of the clans to which the President of the University Club alluded, the Harvard colors have ever been dear to me. [Cheers.] As the Duke of Argyle said to Jeanie Deans, "My heart will be cold as death can make it when it does not warm to the tartan."

I have no doubt that the education which Harvard now gives is much more extended and full than it used to be in those early days. To be sure I was reminded just now by your venerable President, that we did get some knowledge of the classics. There was a classmate of mine who, as we were bringing our Latin exercises from Dr. Beck, looking them over to see the numerous corrections in the margin, found his exercise, to his astonishment, perfectly clear from one end to the other, — and he was not our best scholar by any means. At the bottom he read, *Vix dignum emendatione.* He looked at it with a little consternation, but recovering himself at once with the cheerful spirit that always distinguished the Class of 1835, flourished the paper in the air and cried, "Scarcely needs correction!" [Laughter.] But there were some things we did at Harvard which I remember with very great pleasure; and one thing which I think in this time of great growth and prosperity in the University it is well to remember. I was very much pained the other day, on hearing a young man, who had been nearly three years at the University, say of one of his classmates, that he did not know him and had never met him. In our day, classmates were like members of the same household. I hope if that is to be the result, — the breaking up of class feeling, — that there will be in the mingling together of the graduates in such clubs as this something that will take its place. [Applause.] Though we had not all the modern improvements in Greek, certainly not in science, there were two things I know that we did have at Harvard in these earlier days; — viz. we had in Professor Channing a critic who drove out of the mind of every young man that came under his influence all propensity to gush, all froth of oratory, everything like pretence or boasting; and in that great man who then was the head of the College, Josiah Quincy [applause], we had the example of a man who impressed upon everybody his controlling sense of public duty and the courage of his convictions. [Applause.] I have been spoken of as a member of the Corporation. I have been for a number of years connected with the Board of Overseers, and I was rather sorry last year that the time expired for which I was eligible to membership, having held the office for twelve consecutive years, and that I was, therefore, to be deprived for the current year of seeing how the University has prospered since the Harvard Club assumed the management of its affairs. [Laughter.] I confess that, while that controversy was raging, I was a little surprised at the eagerness, the zeal, and the energy of this distinguished body, in seeking to take a share in the active government of the College for one of its members. I thought I knew something about the time required, the various vexations and inconveniences of the business, which even a person in the neighborhood experiences. And why it should be a subject of ambition I did not understand, until an incident occurred to me in relation to my first election to the position; and I thought that possibly the Harvard Club of New York might have an idea which was found in an old farmer who was a member of the Massachusetts Senate at the time I was elected an Overseer twenty-four years ago. He was a member from Worcester County, a worthy and substantial citizen. The legislature then elected the Overseers, and there was a vacancy caused by death; and a caucus of the legislature was held to select a successor. Some friend of mine suggested my name. It was received with favor by the caucus, when some member arose and said that he thought they had better elect Mr. Josiah Quincy, the ex-President of the College, then eighty-three years old. Then a friend of mine said that, while he would favor Mr. Quincy as the undoubted man for the place, still he was in the decline of life and would not be likely to accept the nomination. It was asked whether anybody knew whether Mr. Quincy would take the office. Nobody could say that he would; and it was talked over a little, and finally, to close the debate, this worthy gentleman from Princeton rose and said that he had the highest respect for Mr. Quincy, but he did not think it at all probable that his advanced age

would permit him to take the office. "Besides," he added, "I understand that Mr. Quincy is a very wealthy man, and he does n't need it!" [Laughter.] So I was elected. Now, if there is any idea prevailing in this body — and it may be natural, as, I suppose, most of you come to New York to make your fortunes — that the office of an Overseer of Harvard College is one of emolument as well as of dignity, I beg you to disabuse yourselves of the idea. I am very happy, gentlemen, to have had the pleasure and privilege of meeting you, and I wish most heartily for the success, and strength, and continuance of your Club. [Loud applause.]

PRESIDENT WELD. I myself have a faint recollection that the question of Overseers has been brought up before us at some past time, and we shall expect some definite information on that question from the REV. DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

EDWARD E. HALE'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN, — It is very cheerful, indeed, as we pass off the stage of the Board of Overseers, to see fifty or a hundred successors before us preparing themselves for the duties, which are not, it is true, very arduous. I recollect the instructions which the President of the University gave us at the inauguration. He blocked out the work for each subdivision, — the students were to attend prayers, and the Professors were not; and the main work of the Overseers was to keep up a general row. [Applause.] We try, in performing our duties, to do that as well as we can. It is said by the malcontents, that we continue to get the Greek books bottom up; we are not very sweet on the accents; and as to the metres we are very bad indeed. But we do something, and we prepare elaborate reports which are printed eventually, but the President has always had time to reform the work about three months before our recommendations come before the public. [Laughter.] The President said to me once what I have remembered ever since, — he said that the president of a university had enough to do if he did nothing else but secure efficient instructors. I want you, gentlemen, to look over the Catalogue some day and see what that duty involves. There are more instructors now at Harvard than there were students when George Washington was made a Doctor of Laws at that College. But if you intend making this a national university you have something to do besides getting your boys from Alaska, and Washington Territory, and Oregon, and San Francisco, and down at San Diego; your tutors and professors are to be selected from as wide a range as your students are. [Applause.] You must "get the best," as the publishers say. And one great secret of the strength of Harvard is in the fact that every teacher in a school or college in any place in this country who knows anything about the education of the country, however poorly paid he may be, or wherever he may be at work, even in the poorest shingled cottage in Alaska, knows that he has a marshal's baton in his knapsack; he knows that, if he does good work as a teacher, the President of our College will hear of him, and before twelve months are over he will be invited to a chair in Harvard University. [Applause and laughter.]

I assure you, gentlemen, that when you see the growth of the nationality of this College you may be certain that it is due largely to the enthusiastic energy and watching of your President; you may be certain that he is looking all over this country and is ready to select the best men. [Applause.]

A curious incident happened to me a few years ago. I had to ask for information in one of the lecture-rooms of the University, a place where I used to eat my dinner at College, for in wandering around I was lost. I knocked at a door and found a hundred young fellows eagerly listening to the oral lecture of a professor. I never saw quite so droll a sight as their faces presented, when they turned around and glared upon me; it was as much as to say, "Well, what are you doing here? Why do you come to disturb us?" They were indignant that they were losing a moment from their exercises. I am sorry to say that in my day we should not have shown so much indignation if we were kept a couple of minutes from the contemplation of our books. [Laughter.] Well, I walked forward as rapidly as I could to ask the question of the professor which it was necessary to put, and I saw by their countenances as I passed them, when I was going to the door, that they would greet my absence with enthusiasm. [Laughter.] I saw them immediately return to their work. I never beheld such a hold as that professor had upon those lads. The next time I saw the President I asked him where he got that man. "Oh," said he, "I heard that he read a paper before the Philological Society, — he was a professor somewhere near the Mississippi, and we sent for him and got him." [Applause.] That is the kind of men who are going to make a university for you.

There is a vast deal of talk about the elective system, which reminds me of what Mr. Emerson expressed to his daughter. She wrote to her father, asking him if she should study Greek, botany, or metaphysics. [Laughter.] He wrote back to say that it made no difference what she studied; the question was with whom she studied. That is very true; — it does n't make any great difference whether you study Greek or Latin; it is whether you are studying under an enthusiastic, live man. [Applause.] We, who recollect Story, or Walker, or Ned Channing, or Agassiz, not to speak of living men, — we know what it is worth to have live men carry on instruction. You may be sure that

the government of a college is in good hands when the President looks over all this Union for such men.

I have been talking about things which I did not mean to advert to when I got up, and I will now say what I did mean to say. I wanted to say that my friend Greener, on the other side of the table, did not do himself justice when he spoke of the hospitality which the College has always accorded to all races of men. I can tell a story which illustrates at once that hospitality and Mr. Greener's use of it. For this story was called to my memory only a few days ago by the recent *parvenu* outburst of animosity to that great Hebrew race, from which, even if it do not yet understand the full purpose of God in history, none the less have God's greatest messages to this world been spoken. It so happened that it was my official duty, when Mr. Greener was yet connected with the College, to announce to a large audience one of those signal successes of his, which he has modestly forgotten in what little he has said of himself. It was the day of the Boylston competition, when selected speakers from all classes competed for what are the largest premiums, I believe, offered by the University. In announcing that result at the dinner-table, I had to say that it was a sad day for Anglo-Saxon pride, — for the first prize had been given to an African and the second to a Jew. To Anglo-Saxon pride this might be a blow; but there is no Harvard man who hears me who is not proud that our Mother distributes her honors where they belong, without favor, to the children of every race.

The President then introduced LEWIS C. LEDYARD (1872), who spoke in a humorous vein on "Harvard Dinners." His remarks were thoroughly digested by his hearers, and we are sorry that space forbids our presenting them in full, so as to tickle the palate of our readers.

The President continued: "Harvard stands alone, I believe, among the prominent universities in having graduated an Indian, and also a gentleman of African descent. It was my purpose to have both of these as our guests to-night; but I found, on turning to the Quinquennial Catalogue, that the former was graduated in 1665, and this obstacle in the way of securing his presence seemed to me insurmountable. But I am happy to say the other gentleman is with us here to-night in the person of PROFESSOR RICHARD T. GREENER, formerly of the University of South Carolina, whom I now introduce to you."

RICHARD T. GREENER'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT AND BROTHERS OF THE ALUMNI, — I always had a presentiment, while in college, especially after reading in the history of the University the accounts of Indian students and graduates, that, if I ever obtained the coveted diploma of Harvard, my name would be inseparably associated with that of Cheeshahteaumuck, the Indian graduate of 1665. Your reference, Mr. President, confirms my forebodings. I recall my dismay on reading of Chiscaarui and Jacoms, that in a little more than a year after graduation, notwithstanding "the best means the country could afford both of food and physick," Cheeshahteaumuck died at the premature age of twenty, scarcely surviving the ordeal of civilization and the rigid college curriculum of that day, although a brilliant scholar and eminently pious. [Laughter.] Warned by the fate of another Indian youth, who disappeared from the recitation-room with a war-whoop, and took to the woods, at the auspicious opening of his Junior year, and the early taking off of Cheeshahteaumuck, of blessed memory, the first representative of the negro race at Harvard wisely determined to curb a very strong desire to carry off a *summa cum laude* in college, in order that he might preserve his health, and, by a prolonged and useful life, reflect, in some small degree, honor on the ancient University which gave him her blessing with her diploma. [Applause.] But seriously, brothers, I was more fortunate than my Indian predecessors. The race to which I have the good fortune to be in part allied has always shown a remarkable aptitude and adaptability to every shade of civilization with which it has come in contact. And here, I take it, lies the peculiar hope of the African and his descendants in America. Neither the church, nor the school-house, nor the halls of Congress, have shown any restraints or terrors for him. Slavery and Reconstruction have not wiped him out of existence. On the contrary, the census of 1880 shows him grimly smiling at an increase of 33 per cent. [Applause.] My presence here to-night is both accidental and personal, and therefore I trust I may be pardoned, particularly since you have called upon me, Mr. President, as a representative of South Carolina, for placing myself among the modern iconoclasts. On this occasion, I must slay a myth — a legend quite widely believed — which represents me, an ambitious negro, boldly putting forth to sea on a raft from some Southern port, at the close of the war, weathering the blasts of Hatteras and Chesapeake, defying Cape Cod, landing at Long Wharf, and hastening out to Cambridge to pass the direful preliminary examination. [Laughter.] All that I am, save the accident of birth, I owe to Massachusetts and her traditional liberality to my race. I early drank in the culture of Cambridge and imbibed some inspiration from historic Boston. The whole region between the Charles and the Mystic, and from Long Wharf to Lexington, I explored in my boyhood. Indeed, I have had the honor of assisting the famous "Autocrat" launch his frail shell from West Boston

bridge, and have been amply repaid by a pull in the weather-beaten dory he habitually loaned to "muckers." In his expressive language, I was a "Port chuck," a *gamin Cantabrigiæ inferioræ*, one who loved to follow the scarlet-coated Lancers up Main Street on Commencement days, or to hold a horse while the warrior sweltered in the First Church, or daringly peep in at the back door as the magnificent President saluted the "*high* juvenes." In the little anteroom of Harvard Hall, filled with the trophies of bat and oar, I first listened to the learned and eloquent sons of Harvard, and saw them, like their worthy successors here to-night, discuss Smith's incomparable dinners. Even the wilds of West Cambridge were not unknown to me, nor the famous hostelry of Zach Porter, where thirsty Lancer and dusty Dragoon washed down gallons of punch and historic flip. [Applause.] Therefore, I feel, sir, that I have an undoubted right to feel proud of my Alma Mater, since her green and elms, and red brick educational factories, were among the first familiar objects of my childhood.

What Sir John Coleridge in his Life of Keble says of the traditions and influences of Oxford, each son of Harvard must feel is true also of Cambridge. The traditions, the patriotic record, and the scholarly attainments of her Alumni are the pride of the College. Her contribution to letters, to statesmanship, and to active business life, will keep her memory perennially green. Not one of the humblest of her children, who has felt the touch of her pure spirit, or enjoyed the benefits of her culture, can fail to remember what she expects of her sons wherever they may be: to stand fast for good government, to maintain the right, to uphold honesty and character, to be, if nothing else, good citizens, and to perform, to the extent of their ability, every duty assumed or imposed upon them, — democratic in their aristocracy, catholic in their liberality, impartial in judgment, and uncompromising in their convictions of duty. [Cheers and applause.]

Harvard's impartiality was not demonstrated solely by my admission to the College. In 1770, when Crispus Attucks died a patriot martyr on State Street, she answered the rising spirit of independence and liberty by abolishing all distinctions founded upon color, blood, and rank. Since that day, there has been but one test for all. Ability, character, and merit, — these are the sole passports to her favor. [Applause.]

When, in my adopted State, I stood on the battered ramparts of Wagner, and recalled the fair-haired son of Harvard who died there with his brave black troops of Massachusetts, —

> "him who, deadly hurt, agen
> Flashed on afore the charge's thunder,
> Tippin' with fire the bolt of men,
> That rived the Rebel line asunder," —

I thanked God, with patriotic pleasure, that the first contingent of negro troops from the North should have been led to death and fame by an alumnus of Harvard; and I remembered, with additional pride of race and college, that the first regiment of black troops raised on South Carolina soil were taught to drill, to fight, to plough, and to read by a brave, eloquent, and scholarly descendant of the Puritans and of Harvard, Thomas Wentworth Higginson. [Great applause and cheers.]

Is it strange then, brothers, that I there resolved for myself to maintain the standard of the College, so far as I was able, in public and in private life? I am honored by the invitation to be present here to-night. Around me I see faces I have not looked upon for a decade. Many are the intimacies of the College, the society, the buskin, and the oar which they bring up, from classmates and college friends. I miss, as all Harvard men must miss to-night, the venerable and kindly figure of Andrew Preston Peabody, the student's friend, the consoler of the plucked, the encourager of the strong, Mæcenas's benign almoner, the felicitous exponent of Harvard's Congregational Unitarianism. I miss, too, another of high scholarship, of rare poetic taste, of broad liberality, — my personal friend, Elbridge Jefferson Cutler, loved alike by students and his fellow-members of the Faculty for his conscientious performance of duty and his genial nature.

Mr. President and brothers, my time is up. I give you "Fair Harvard," the exemplar, the prototype of that ideal America, of which the greatest American poet has written, —

> "Thou, taught by Fate to know Jehovah's plan,
> Thet man's devices can't unmake a man,
> An' whose free latch-string never was drawed in
> Against the poorest child of Adam's kin."

[Great applause.]

PRESIDENT WELD. A peculiarly happy opportunity now presents itself. We have a chance of welcoming a native South Carolinian and a member of my own Class, — once an earnest and hearty foe, and now an earnest and hearty friend. There is no one whom we shall always more gladly greet in our class reunions than COLONEL EDWARD F. STOKES of South Carolina.

EDWARD F. STOKES'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK,—It is with unalloyed pleasure that I am permitted to be with you to-night. In South Carolina, the Shibboleth of the great party to which I belong, we believe that virtue and intelligence shall always rule; and as we believe that these shall rule in the State, so I for one feel that virtue and intelligence shall always rule in the nation. [Applause.] To-night I feel proud and happy in being one in the company of those who

possess that virtue and intelligence which characterize the government of Harvard College. I am glad that our honored President of the University has struck the key-note to-night of the ascendency of Harvard College over all others in the country, namely, its *nationalness*. It was that, Mr. President, which led me to come from South Carolina to enjoy the fraternal festivities of this occasion. We have been struggling since 1865 to get back into the Union, after trying for five years to get out of it; and there are few things which tend so effectually to unite the East and the West, the North and the South, as the fraternity of college association. When I sat down to this banquet this evening I realized that you were brothers of mine, and that, notwithstanding the fact that of the Class of 1860 a part died on the bloody fields for the Constitution and the Union as they felt it, yet as one of those who struggled against you in battle I feel to-night that we are one. And, Mr. President, there was only one feeling which was about to deter me from coming amongst you, and that was that I come from an impoverished section of the country; but upon second thought the following words of comfort came to me from the Holy Scriptures: "The poor ye shall always have with you." I am here to-night as one representing an impoverished country, but a country, I am glad to say, recuperating, as my friend over the way has told you, in every respect. And I feel that the time will soon come when the unpleasant war reminiscences of 1860 and 1865 shall be wiped away, and we shall stand united, — united to be a prosperous country from one section to another. Our honored President has said that we represent the Class of 1860, — "the *soldier* class." I am glad that it has shown its valor upon the field of battle, and I rejoice that the distinguished and accomplished gentleman who has been chosen to preside over the Harvard Club of New York, and who now leads us in the joys of this magnificent banquet, is none other than a beloved member of the Class of 1860. [Applause.]

Song by NATHANIEL S. SMITH, together with a chorus by the Club. It was "Dublin's Fair City, where the Girls are so pretty," but with the substitution of "Boston" for "Dublin."

PRESIDENT WELD said that they had been quiet until then, and that it was now time to look out for some coruscating sparks of scintillating genius, which were to be emitted by CHARLES C. BEAMAN, JR.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN'S SPEECH.

MR. BEAMAN began as follows: —

I had thought, Mr. President, that you would call upon me at the end, and in such case I was prepared, for I had a story to tell, and then I could have sat down; but as Mr. Choate, who is to speak last, don't know the story, I shall have to tell it, even if you think it inapplicable to him. The story was told me by a parson's wife who lived in Northern Vermont. One of the parishioners had a family of twelve children, the eldest of whom, a girl eighteen years old, lived in the parson's family as the hired help. While she so worked, the thirteenth child was born, and Mary Jane was allowed one evening to go home to see her new sister. On her return, the parson's wife asked her how she liked the new baby. "Well," she replied, "she is a fine child, weighs about ten pounds, is white-headed and blue-eyed, just like the rest of us, and I suppose, — probably I don't know much about it, — but it does seem to me that there were a good many things that our family really needed more than they did another baby."

That is the story I was preparing to tell as a general *finale* or "wind-up," and it would then have had a moral; but now, Mr. President, you have got me up about midway in the family, and what shall I say?

After giving some account of the labors of the dinner committee of the Club in preparing for the food, wine, cigars, etc., MR. BEAMAN spoke of the pleasure experienced by the committee when some of the officers of the University accepted invitations to be present at the dinner, and of the regret felt when others wrote that they could not come, and then continued: —

Even if we did not all love you when in college, we do now, when no one can so link us with the joys of the past. Your presence takes us back to the scenes most dear to us, and in bringing you to our dinner we bring what is more than food and wine; we bring joy to the heart and sweet memories to the mind.

At a previous dinner, Mr. President, when I was expecting to speak, I of course, like everybody else, had a fine speech ready on the question of foreign Overseers, but to-night no member of the Club has yet said a word on the subject, and no one of us perhaps will hereafter at a dinner ever allude to it, for it is now a question of the past, and settled, of course, to the satisfaction of all; but I nevertheless have felt, as I have to-night listened to the words of you, Mr. President of the University, and of you, Judge Hoar of the Board of Overseers, that you have each failed really to appreciate our aims and objects with reference to this question. We did not desire to have the right to vote for a non-resident member of the board, so that, if elected, we might govern; nor have we desired to be represented there that some one of us might hold an office. The non-resident graduates of the College do not themselves expect to elect a foreign Overseer, nor can they ever do so if they would, without the votes of a large number of the resident graduates.

We have done what we have done as to this ques-

tion, because we have desired to be connected with the heart and brain of the University, and thus keep ourselves, though absent, yet ever present with it and with you. That is what we have wished. If a foreign Overseer shall interfere with the government of the University, he will not find this Club back of him. I have been in New York now for nearly fifteen years, and not half of Harvard's sons here to-night do I know by sight; not a quarter of them can I call by name, and probably there are not more than one in ten of them whom I have met twice since we dined here last year. And why is that? It is because here, in the great rush of life in which we all are, there is but little opportunity for us to see each other. The great object of our meeting together, as we do each month, and as we do at this our annual dinner, and the great object of whatever we as a club have done with reference to this Overseer question, has been to renew and strengthen our friendship for each other, and especially to maintain the circuit of close connection with the University; and this, as I have before said, we especially do when we bring the President and our old Professors to our dinners.

And remember, Mr. President Eliot, and you, Mr. Professor Goodwin, that you perhaps are the only persons here who know or have known this whole company, and it is you who now know and can call by name the most of us, but you can be certain that we all know and welcome you.

Have you, my fellow-graduates, appreciated what the President of the University has said as to the value of a college degree such as he will give this year, as compared with those that we have received? In the past we have compared the value of the degrees given by different colleges, but hereafter we shall have to compare the degrees of our own College. When any one learns that we are Harvard graduates, he will ask, Of what year? or he will look at bald head or gray hair, and say, You were before 1881, and you and your degrees are of an inferior value. But, Mr. President, there is one satisfaction that I have even in this prospective separation of the sheep and the goats; and that is, that when it takes place the President of the University and all you venerable graduates on the platform will be found with us, the goats.

EULOGY ON REV. DR. E. A. WASHBURN.

Afterward MR. BEAMAN said: —

I wish, Mr. President, to say one word more, and it is a word of memory. Two years ago there sat at our table the Rev. Dr. Washburn[1] of this city, a graduate of the Class of 1838. Within a few weeks he has died, and I wish to speak of him in illustration of the lifelong friendships that exist between Harvard classmates. When Dr. Washburn was at our dinner last, you will, all of you, remember how he rose, and in accents thrilling and in voice trembling declared his allegiance to our University and to this Harvard Club. He said in substance, "I recognize you all as brothers, and while I am alive I wish to cherish this brotherhood, and to always attend the annual dinners."

As we heard his words, a thrill ran through all our hearts, and each of us who knew the speaker must have said to himself: "There is a man sent to New York by our College that has done and will do her honor. There is a pastor loved and followed by his flock; a clergyman honored and respected by other denominations, and a vigorous helper in all good works throughout the city." Two years have passed, and this Alumnus is with us now only in memory. Not long before his death, he sent for me and told me that he wished me to draw up his will. I found him in bed, feeble in body, but strong in will and clear in mind. The directions as to the disposition of what he had that in the surrogate's court would be especially called personal property were soon given, but it remained to give directions as to the disposition of what he most valued, and of what was especially his personal property; and that was his library, his books, the tools with which he had worked, those volumes in which he had sought for truth and believed he had found it. His desire was that these books should go to an institution in the far West, where, under the charge of his loved friend Bishop Whipple, Indians are being educated for the ministry; but first he desired that some of his old friends should be allowed to select therefrom, each for himself, some book as a remembrance of him; and as he read me a list of those so to be mentioned in his will, he came to the name of the Rev. Dr. Rufus Ellis, of Boston, and while I in my own mind was saying, "These two men have not been in close relation in the ministry in the last years, when they both have been working to make the world better, but each in his own way," he said to me, "Ellis is a dear old classmate." No difference in residence or in church or in faith had ever chilled his affection for this classmate, and when he was giving what he loved to those he loved, this loved name of the past and of the present came to him in no sense as a memory, but as it did when perhaps they grasped hands around the old tree on Class Day.

Certain it is, Mr. President of the University, that there is something here in our life and in our very absence from the College that links us more strongly to it, and to our classmates; and when here, either in health or sickness, we find time to think or speak of what is dear to us, it is, I assure you, very often of our College and its friendships.

I feel that you will all pardon this perhaps too personal allusion to one for whom, I am certain, classmates and college-mates are now mourning, and yet are happy as they remember their experience of his mind, his will, and his heart.

[1] A biographical sketch of Dr. Washburn (accompanied by a portrait), by Rev. E. A. Renouf, will appear in our April issue. — *Editor.*

"St. Patrick's Birthday" was then sung by DR. WILLIAM T. BULL.

"MR. JAMES C. CARTER," said PRESIDENT WELD, "assures me that he has nothing to say, and I am sure you are all as anxious as I am to hear him say it."

JAMES C. CARTER'S SPEECH.

MR. CARTER, after making an apology for having nothing to say, spoke as follows: —

I was very much delighted to hear from the President of the University. I am always delighted to hear from him his joyous account of the general prosperity of Harvard College; and I was especially gratified as well as interested to hear of its particular prosperity during the past year. Three hundred thousand dollars in money contributed during the brief period of three months! Many new enterprises entered upon! I must ask him what he thinks *now* of the expediency of electing Overseers from other places besides "Boston and those six adjoining towns." If this long stride onward is not to be attributed to the new policy relating to elections to that body, and the presence therein of a New York member, then there is no virtue in the maxim, *Post hoc, ergo propter hoc*. The fact is, that New York is coming to the front. [Applause.] We have entered upon a new era; and all we need to make it a glorious one is to have *more* New York men in office. Indeed, under the exultation inspired by the recent great movements in the financial world, I look forward to the time when there shall be a grand consolidation of colleges under the power and the name of Harvard, in which we shall swallow Yale, Williams, Amherst, Bowdoin, and Dartmouth, transferring to the intellectual world the great triumphs of Wall Street, and completely outdoing the recent achievement of the Western Union. The only question is whether we have a man at the head capable of becoming the Gould or the Vanderbilt of this new era. If not, I think we can find a New York man who is; and we shall not have to go outside the list of membership of this Club to find that man.

There is one thing mentioned by Professor Goodwin in his speech that irritated me a little. He said that the whole system of Greek metres as taught to us has been overthrown, and he really seemed to chuckle with delight in saying it. Does he imagine that such things are calculated to please a fellow as old as I am? This is a point upon which I have felt sore for some time. We go to Harvard, pay for our tuition, study diligently for years, — and as soon as we are fairly out in the world disporting ourselves in our fine acquirements, our Alma Mater goes to work to show that they are for the most part worthless rubbish. [Laughter.] I used to think I understood Latin; and it was an amiable weakness of mine to seek to garnish my little speeches with snatches from that noble language; but I don't dare attempt it any longer, from the fear of incurring ridicule and disgrace on account of my antiquated pronunciation, which was so industriously taught me in college. And so it is in any department. Our new men of learning are overthrowing everything we used to think so true and so valuable, and chuckling like Professor Goodwin over the ruin they make. Nor do they hesitate to unsettle our faith, and are not very particular about giving us a new one. They don't seem disposed to let us believe anything. Hell they robbed us of long ago [laughter]; and now, not satisfied with that, they seem bent upon stripping us of heaven. If they do not furnish us soon with something certain and positive, nothing will be left us but to turn *pessimists* and go a-fishing. This takes away all the poetry of life, and naturally enough we see no new poets springing up. Who are to succeed Emerson, Whittier, Longfellow, Holmes, and Lowell, who when I was in college were rising or risen stars? President Eliot gave you a charming picture of the recreations of college-bred old men after the heavy work of life is over, in reading the books showing the advancements in the studies they once loved; but if I am to be fed on nothing but proofs to show that all I once thought to be true knowledge is only error, I am afraid I shall have a rather dismal time of it. Now, the moral of all this grumbling, called out by Professor Goodwin's glee over the ruin in Greek metres, is to beg these learned Professors of Harvard to give us something solid and enduring, something that will last all our lives, and spare us the mortification of feeling so ignorant upon those points on which we once thought ourselves so wise. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT WELD then introduced the last speaker of the evening, JOSEPH H. CHOATE, who spoke on the "Harvard Annex."

JOSEPH H. CHOATE'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT, — I hardly hope to reveal to you any such home truth as my brother Beaman did when he told the story of the newly arrived baby. [Laughter.] I shall confine myself to the very interesting subject assigned me, and I think you will discover in it the dawn of the new era for which Mr. Carter was so solemnly sighing; and before I get through, you may perhaps discover where we are to look for the poetry, the sentiment, and the imagination which he thinks were still lingering in the classic shades of Harvard when he was an undergraduate. Now, as there are no reporters present, — those common enemies of mankind, whose chief business seems to be to mutilate human utterance and to embitter the amenities of speech, — and, as I am glad to observe, there are no ladies present [laughter], for I should hardly dare to speak my mind fully in their presence, and to say all I think of them face

to face, I shall endeavor to speak my mind freely about the Harvard Annex. I don't know exactly what the Harvard Annex is, and quite distrust my ability to appreciate its full dimensions. The President of the University has been a little reticent about it. At present, as I am told, it exists only by sufferance; but I expect to live to see the day when our youthful President will appear in the Sanders Theatre on Commencement day, and for once take off his Oxford hat as he gives his arm to some fair Maid of Arts, whose diploma under the great seal of the College shall be as clear and as significant as any that the most manly Bachelor has received on that platform. The fact is that the world moves, and Harvard College moves with it. After two centuries of devotion to study and letters, the men that control her destinies have begun to trample down the barriers of ignorance, and to dig up ancient prejudice by the roots; and, as you have had illustrated here to-night, they have discovered not many years ago that the colored race, or at least some of its members, are just as capable of the higher education as any white citizen that America has ever boasted; and now within two years they have discovered a new fact, — they have found out that *women have brains which the masculine gender is bound to respect.* We were not the first to make the discovery. Our English friends found it out some time ago. George Eliot has demonstrated that woman is just as capable of the finer work of the human brain as any man that ever lived. Already the old University of Cambridge has closely connected with it two colleges for the education of women, — Girton College and Newnham, — which are resorted to by the young women of England who aspire to a better education than Englishwomen have enjoyed before; and it is a significant fact, as showing the favor with which the movement is regarded, that the daughter of the present Premier is the secretary of Newnham and an active manager of its affairs. Now this invention of the Harvard Annex is a contrivance, as I understand it, devised for the purpose of mitigating the austerities of college life, — that is, to the college man [laughter], — surrounding the whole University, (at present they are admitted only to the outskirts of the temple of learning,) but surrounding it nevertheless with a galaxy of beauty, and poetry, and sentiment, which will inevitably reach and pervade its most secret cloisters. Just think what it would have done for some of these older graduates if they had enjoyed such gentle privileges! [Laughter.] Suppose such a tender and soothing intercourse possible in the college days of the men around me, — of Judge Hoar, and Mr. Prichard, and these other venerable Alumni. What different men they would have been [laughter] if, instead of spending their evenings in the rude and crude dissipations of the undergraduates of those days, they had been soothed and softened by sharing with some fair sisters in the pursuit of learning the innocent cup that cheers but not inebriates! [Laughter.] But what these women are doing there now, I do not know. I look over the programme of their studies, and it is altogether beyond the common apprehension. It seems to me, however, that they are going to excel the women of former ages, and with their own elevation to exalt the plane of human life in all its departments. I saw, for instance, there was one course they were taking with Professor Peirce, of blessed memory, in the unknown subject of Quaternions. Now, Mr. Chairman, what are Quaternions? [DR. WELD. — I shall have to refer you, sir, to the President of the University.] I do not believe the President himself can tell what Quaternions are. The term sounded to me like something good for breakfast; and I thought that in the future we should have the domestic cuisine of the Alumnus enriched with that new edible, — if edible it be.

Then I saw that they were reading the Odes of Pindar, the Tragedies of Æschylus, and those of Sophocles, with Professor Goodwin; and see what a charming effect this sweet association has had upon our worthy Greek Professor already. [Laughter.] See how he appears to-night compared with what he was when we were in College! [Laughter.] How this experience has softened, and sweetened, and mellowed, and rounded, and smoothed, and generally ameliorated him! In fact, as we learn from the published programme, there is no subject of human knowledge which the fair maids of the Annex are not permitted to drink in as freely as their more stalwart brethren. It was high time for this new departure to be made. New England started wrong on the subject of woman, and the Pilgrim Fathers did n't bring over with them the most exalted ideas that English civilization and English culture had already developed with regard to her before their departure. Why, Shakespeare, and Spenser, and Sir Philip Sidney had given woman her true place in life before the Pilgrims sailed from Delfthaven; but I am afraid that none of the volumes of those glorious poets were found in the cabin of the Mayflower; and none of them are embraced in the list of that little library with which John Harvard founded the College in 1638. The founders of New England got their idea of woman's place in the scale of being from the Mosaic record, which, as Mr. Carter has intimated, gave birth to many other ideas which modern theories have exploded and abandoned. They looked upon woman, as Moses set her forth in the beginning, as being only a small part of the man; created out of a single rib, she was only bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh. And although it was shown clearly in the sacred record that it was she whose ambitious thirst for wisdom first plucked at the fruit of the tree of knowledge, they condemned her as *particeps criminis* with the serpent who tempted her in that direction; and for the first century and a half, at least, of New Eng-

land history, you hear nothing of education for woman, or of any attempt to treat her as the intellectual equal of man.

But at last she is beginning to be recognized — not quite as man's equal, because she is still only in the Annex; but by and by she will stand shoulder to shoulder, and march arm in arm to the recitation-room, with her prouder and duller brother.

I have been examining lately the synopsis of the last census, and I find the significant fact that there are 888,000 more females than males among the population of the United States, and of course it is for these fair supernumeraries — for this vast number for whom no man has been provided — that the Harvard Annex is intended [laughter]; and I throw out this significant fact as being of itself the source and promise of boundless material and support for this new institution, and assuring it rapid and triumphant success.

There shall be no lack of students for the Annex if it will only furnish the learned professors. Perhaps the pecuniary returns may not, at the outset, be good, — but at Harvard they make no account of money. I looked at the record of the Chinese department in the treasurer's report, and found the amount of fees from students, $30.00; the annual expenses, $4,936.00. Now that don't look promising at first, but if it results, as we know it will, in producing before long a graduate of Harvard who will rank as the second Confucius, it will be cheap at any price. [Laughter and applause.] So as to the Annex. We ought to give it all the encouragement and support of which, as men, we are capable; and by and by, in the next generation, we shall find that, instead of being educated only in accomplishments which are forgotten almost as soon as attained, the women of the future will be the fit helpmeets for the truest, the wisest, and most learned graduates of Harvard, or of any other university. [Applause.]

In conclusion, the Club sang "Fair Harvard," and the fifteenth annual dinner ended. Some spent a short time in a sort of informal reunion, and others remained for a considerable time to have a jovial ending to an extremely pleasant evening.

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

Aspects of German Culture. By GRENVILLE STANLEY HALL, Ph. D., Harvard University Lecturer on Contemporary German Philosophers, and on Pedagogy. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. 12mo, pp. 320.

THE contents of this volume have already appeared in print in different periodicals; but, as here brought together, they have a continuous and fresh interest, and impart in an agreeable manner considerable information which could not easily be obtained elsewhere. Most of this information is not drawn from other books, in the way which is familiar to many bookmakers who know how to decant liquids from one vessel into another, but is derived from the writer's own thought and observation. He has had good opportunities and large experience, and has made excellent use of them. After obtaining his post-graduate degree of Ph. D. at Harvard, by passing an examination in philosophy, for which he had qualified himself by his studies here and at a German university, he went a second time to Germany in the same pursuit, and spent, in all, about five years in that country, dividing his time between four different universities. He thus became personally acquainted there with some of the most distinguished metaphysicians and men of science; and in this volume he tells us very pleasantly something about their personal appearance and history, as well as their doctrines. He gives us agreeable and instructive sketches of Hartmann, Lotze, Zeller, and Laas. These and the other papers are generally well written, and one often finds in them bright thoughts, pungent expressions, and condensed statements of philosophical doctrine. Sometimes, however, the writer's perfect familiarity with a foreign language has not had a good influence on his English style; and the rather involved syntax of some of his long sentences reminds us provokingly of one unhappy characteristic of the German language. One does not with impunity cease for years to speak or write his mother tongue but he is led almost unconsciously to employ such phrases as "*tendence*-works," "*Gemüth*-religion," "*Zeitgeist*," "The new *Cultus*-war," and "*Katheder*-socialism," in the use of which his own mother certainly would not recognize her offspring. One of these phrases has come to be so frequently employed of late as to require an earnest protest against it; when even Matthew Arnold writes *Zeitgeist* on al-

most every page, one is tempted to set him down for a pedant and an arrant humbug. Such writers, as Shakespeare reminds us, seem to "have been at a great feast of languages and stolen the scraps," and to "have lived long in the alms-basket of words."

Among the shorter papers in this volume, two of the most pleasant and instructive are those on "The Present Condition of Philosophy," and "First Impressions on Returning Home." In the former, Dr. Hall justly remarks that, "so far as old sanctions, laws, systems, and institutions decay, and so far as men are capable of being affected by rational considerations, just so far philosophy is becoming, and is sure to become, the dominant influence in the intellectual world." On the other hand, "in the special sciences, laboratory work and mechanical methods are becoming more absorbing and essential, and, for the average observer, more in danger of becoming finalities." Hence, "even the workingman instinctively reacts against the narrowing tendencies of machine-work and special skilled employments, and speculates wildly, and crassly about political, social, or religious problems. The religious mind has probably never been more accessible to matured philosophical truth than now." To these statements I may add the testimony of one who has been, in his small way, a university teacher of philosophy for over forty years, that never during this period has so warm an interest in philosophical speculations been expressed by undergraduate students as within the last five years.

In the latter of the two papers to which I have alluded, Dr. Hall says, speaking of Americans: "We may be born larger, carry less flesh, mature earlier, dry up and decay younger than the Germans; but in despatch, executive ability, impromptu practical judgment, we as far excel them as they excel us in science and philosophy." Some persons have grave doubts whether the Germans generally and as a rule, whatever may be said of a few shining examples, do excel average Americans in science and philosophy; and in his amusing papers on "Popular Science in Germany," on "*The* German Science," and on "A Few Recent Philosophical Works," I must say that Dr. Hall furnishes some very substantial reasons for these doubts. Wilder and more fantastical and absurd doctrines — *hallucinations*, would be a more fitting word — were never harbored in any heads that could be found outside of an insane hospital. And such nonsense in speculation is to a large extent a typical product of the average German mind. There must be somewhere a crack in the skull which allows all the common-sense to escape, that would otherwise expel such absurdities. You never hear of similar follies being broached in France or England, where the utterer of them, indeed, could not even obtain a hearing; but they are gravely discussed on German ground, where a propensity to dogmatize on insufficient data, or rather on no data at all, and to construct metaphysical castles in the air, sure to be dissolved and dispersed by the first breath of logic, seems to be indigenous in the soil.

The ablest paper in the volume, that containing the results of a philosophical and protracted examination of Laura Bridgman's case, surely has nothing to do with "German Culture" in any "aspect" whatever; it is distinctly American from beginning to end. An American, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, was her sole educator, and won for himself undying honor by the skill and patience with which he completed that wonderful task, and thereby seemed almost to create a living soul within the ribs of death. When a German shall accomplish as difficult a task, we shall be more inclined than we are at present to admit the assumed superiority of the science of his fatherland. Out of place as Dr. Hall's paper on the subject is, in this volume, the public will welcome it as an important and original contribution to psychological science.

Francis Bowen.

British and American Education. The Universities of the Two Countries compared. By MAYO W. HAZELTINE. New York: Harper & Brothers. [Harper's Half-Hour Series.] 1880. pp. 197.

THIS small volume contains much information regarding the scope and methods of higher education in the British Isles. In the prosecution of the plan many incidental references are made to the training given by American colleges, of which Harvard is used as a type. The position of the principal studies, as science, mathematical, physical, and mental, history, and modern languages, as well as law, medicine, and the fine arts, is considered; and chapters are devoted to Dublin Trinity College, London University, Owen's College, pecuniary aid and prizes, and the expenses of living. We can in no better way indicate the nature of Mr. Hazeltine's volume, or inter-

est our readers, than by selections from several chapters in which he summarizes his comparisons of the universities of the two countries. The judgment is more favorable than has been passed by some who have before written on Oxford and Cambridge, and the Scottish universities, —

"that a first-class at Oxford represents considerably more, both as regards comprehensiveness and thoroughness, than the maximum attainments in the same direction at present secured by the most studious Harvard undergraduates. It is wellnigh certain that the latter is likewise inferior, in respect of technical accuracy, to the first-class man in the classical Tripos at Cambridge. On the other hand, the tests applied at Harvard to the candidates for classical distinction are apparently quite equal in range and precision to those enforced by the University of London; nor can our preliminary assertion be contested, that the possession of a Harvard diploma means more work and more accomplishment than is signified by the simple degree of Bachelor of Arts secured by pass-men at Oxford or Cambridge."

"The amount of work demanded by Scottish universities, whether we have in view the regulations for pass or class, falls decidedly below the present Harvard scale, though it answers well enough to the measure of attainment exacted at the latter seminary half a century ago."

"It seems clear that the scope of inquiry embraced at the American college under the three main branches of natural science is quite as extensive as that outlined for candidates in the corresponding honor-schools of Oxford and Cambridge."

"As regards the last-named element of her philosophical course, viz. the considerable space assigned to political economy, it cannot be denied that Harvard compares most favorably with Edinburgh and Glasgow. And although the Scottish universities are likely to retain for some time their well-earned preeminence in ethics and metaphysics, a candid survey of the data above cited will indicate that the American college has already reached an honorable standard, and is rapidly expanding the circuit of acquirement in her school of philosophy."

"Such is the scope of acquisition open to the candidate for honors in history at Harvard. When we bear in mind, moreover, that his proficiency is subjected not only to a strict final examination, but also to repeated intermediate tests, we cannot but think his attainments will be found equal, if not superior, to those of a first-class man in the Cambridge historical Tripos. A close scrutiny, on the other hand, of the data here collected leads to the conclusion that the Harvard man who graduates with honors in history is still somewhat behind the Oxonian who is credited with first-rate proficiency in the same field of learning."

The volume is written in a good style, excepting an occasional flavor of the newspaper — the *New York Sun* — to which the sketches composing it were contributed. We regret to see the use of "resurrected," in the expression the "newly resurrected establishment," p. 114.

Charles F. Thwing.

Iliad I. Translated by CHARLES WELLINGTON STONE. Cambridge, 1880.

SINCE the title-page of this little volume bears only the name of the printer, it seems probable that it was intended for private circulation.[1] It may be welcome to the author's friends as showing his interest in classic poetry, and as a specimen of his early efforts to reproduce Greek thought and metre; thrown upon the public market, it is one of those books that do positive harm. If it were the beginning of a person's acquaintance with Homer, it would probably be the ending. Very few quotations need be made to justify these strictures. The author endeavors to represent the Homeric simplicity and absence of strain by modern familiarity and commonplaceness of language; e. g. "clear up and down through the lines"; "rattle the shafts went behind"; "do not, albeit so smart, ... seek to dissimulate thus";

"I should be called a poltroon,
And a fellow with not a thing in him";

"don't be dictating to me." At the same time there are many grandiloquent and forced expressions, the contrast between these and the former being very unpleasant; e. g. "he evolved a mephitic miasma," "thou bidst me unriddle the wrath," "under the shag of his breast."

Many of the hexameters are incorrect, requiring an unnatural accentuation. But the most unfortunate feature, and the one most directly opposed to the original, is the curious manner in which the author has burlesqued the Homeric epithets; for instance, "the sea that is salt and unrestful," "the day-spring with fingers of carmine," "the autocrat offspring of Kronos," Zeus, "the Olympian lightener," Thetis, "the briny deluvian's daughter," some of which are more suggestive of a minstrel-show than of Homer. Besides these there are many expressions like "the savor and smoke together went spirally curling,"

[1] We do not notice privately printed books unless sent to us for that purpose. — *Editor.*

and "the future that shall be." And, most puzzling of all, "Deep was the sough of the darkling wave round the stem as *she* clove it."

It is not necessary to proceed farther to questions of interpretation, to show that the book will do harm, and not good, as a new presentation of Homer.

H. N.

Witchcraft of New England explained by Spiritualism. ALLEN PUTNAM, ESQ. Boston: Colby & Rich, 1880. pp. 482.

ALL the problems suggested by what is called Spiritualism are difficult to deal with, and, in the present state of our knowledge, impossible to solve. The mediums known to be honest are vastly outnumbered by those believed to be dishonest; the manifestations occurring under scientific conditions are in no proportion to those occurring under the most free and easy circumstances; for one serious and significant performance we have a thousand absurdities; for one sensible communication we have ten thousand sententious assurances from the spirit of Bacon or John the Baptist, that if we are good we shall be happy, that light will overcome darkness, and that a "beautiful, bright spirit-home" awaits us.

The present volume presents more difficulties than the ordinary spiritualist writings. It is evidently the work of a man who is quite familiar with his subject, and who has spared no labor nor thought to get to the bottom of the questions he has proposed to himself. There is in it much that is new and much that might be most advantageously copied by other writers on the subject. Anti-spiritualist criticism *per se* is disarmed by the author's evident fairness and honesty. For instance: "No reluctance attends our publishing such a narrative; we are less solicitous to win a sceptic's laurels than to make distinct statement of any facts pertaining to occult forces in nature, which we have experimentally learned." "Descent to free and reiterated insinuations and allegations that the best individuals and communities of old were infatuated, credulous, deluded, stultified, because some of their statements and actions are unexplainable by our theories and philosophies, is unbecoming any generous and philanthropic spirit." "The 'legitimate boundaries of knowledge'! Where are they? Surely not within any domain where knowledge can supersede ignorance and its consequent superstitions." These and similar utterances find a ready sympathy in any honest mind. But, on the other hand, when the author passes on to explain the communications and account for the manifestations, we feel at once that we are on the old slippery and unscientific ground. For instance, the following technical explanation of the pains supposed to be inflicted by an old woman on a child at a distance, savors of the commonest spiritualist clap-trap. "If in her anger the old woman forced or found rapport between her own sphere or aura and that of Martha Goodwin, way was opened for injection of germs of suffering to the girl's system, and the systems of others in rapport with her." Again, the way in which we are told that William Morse prevented his manuscript being carried off by the spirits raises a smile. "My wife and I, being much afraid that I should not preserve it for public use, did think best to lay it in the Bible, and it lay safe that night." In spite of its quaintness there will be different opinions about the following: "When dead wood and iron, when leather and wool, when sausages and bread, when an iron wedge and a spade find legs and arms and wings, — when such become things of seeming life, of forceful life too, and of self-guiding actions, — they preach with power which no mere human tongue can command. No eloquence from its common sources can equal theirs in forcing conviction." We fear that these preaching sausages would find but few or indifferent hearers. The author says that "the reincarnated spirit is a somewhat mystical being." After reading these extensive accounts of its extraordinary performances we cannot help thinking that he would have been within the limits of the strictest veracity, had he called it an "extremely mystical being." Of all the curious things in the book, however, the funniest is the statement that certain children, supposed to be under the influence of wicked spirits, although able to read in Popish and Quaker books and the Common Prayer without any difficulty, were "struck dead at the sight of the Assembly's Catechism and Cotton's Milk for Babes." In another place we are told that "the parsonage kitchen — that nestling-place of John Indian and his wife Tituba — may have been that winter a little Delphos or a little Mount Horeb; that is, a spot where developing nourishments of mediumistic germs were collected in unusual abundance, and were unwontedly operative."

Notwithstanding much of this kind that we cannot accept, or at least cannot understand, the book has considerable value. It is a very thorough and able attempt to prove that the extraordinary phenomena collectively known as "Salem witchcraft" were spiritualist manifestations, and are fully explicable on that hypothesis. Most readers who have carefully examined Spiritualism doubtless think that Spiritualism does not explain anything, and therefore cannot explain the phenomena of witchcraft. This volume, however, throws much light on the connection of witchcraft and modern Spiritualism, and presents many facts that have never before received sufficient attention. Any one who is familiar with the subject will be struck with the similarity of the occurrences in the house of old William Morse of Newbury, in 1679, and those in the study of the Leipsic physicist Zöllner, two years ago. Many such correspondences are indeed suggested by the author, who narrates several remarkable and often well-authenticated occurrences. (See pp. 94, 103, 135, 154, 245, 326.)

There is no longer room for doubt that phenomena have appeared at various times and places which are inexplicable by any scientific theory yet propounded. The most remarkable one is Zöllner's well-known hypothesis of a fourth dimension, and this — were it even sure that mental paralysis would not result from a successful effort to understand it — is but the vaguest of guesses. The facts, we say, must be admitted; the explanation of Spiritualism is as far as possible from being satisfactory, — it is childish, ignorant, and unscientific; most people justified in having any opinion on the subject will regard it, with Wundt, as "a sign of the materialism and barbarism of our time," rather than, with Ulrici and the author of the present volume, as "fraught with evidences, and some sensible proof positive of a future life," and the only efficient means of retaining faith in immortality, in the minds of thinking men. Scientific examination of the facts is what is needed. In Germany this is likely to be given; indeed, an earnest "Aufruf zur Parteiergreifung" was published by an enthusiastic Leipsic student more than two years ago. It should not be neglected here. In the mean time, therefore, however much we may disagree with our author as regards his explanations, for his attempt to classify the facts we owe him our thanks.

Henry Norman.

Columnæ Adiposæ. A newly described structure of the *Cutis Vera*, with its pathological significance in Carbuncle and other affections. By J. Collins Warren, M. D. Cambridge: Riverside Press, 1881.

To such as read the medical journals, the substance of this small *brochure* is not new. To all physicians, the subject treated so clearly, and for the first time in anatomical literature, by Dr. Warren, should possess some interest and value. The author claims the discovery of slender columns of adipose tissue perforating the thick *cutis vera*, as numerous as the hairs which seem to emanate from and are always just above them. It would now appear, from the author's studies, that the *columnæ adiposæ*, which are always found where the skin is thick, offer a passage for the growth of certain diseases towards the surface, and that the vesicles or papules in any cutaneous eruption may conform in their distribution to that of these channels.

In a case of anthrax, for instance, the earliest changes seen at the extreme periphery are scattered collections of wandering cells in the subcutaneous adipose tissue, and as we approach the centre we find clusters of these cells in the *columnæ adiposæ*, which appear to follow some of the numerous natural channels of the tissue in their progress, probably the lymphatics. As we proceed inwards, the cells become more numerous, until the entire subcutaneous tissue is occupied by them; at this point the columns of the skin are already filled at their bases with the round cells, while a few rows of cells extend to the apex. As soon as we arrive at the point where the columns are entirely filled with cells, we begin to observe an infiltration of other portions of the skin, which are reached through the lateral horizontal clefts, branching on either side from the columns midway from base to apex. A blood-vessel is usually seen in these clefts. By finer subdivision of the clefts, the cells penetrate the fibrous tissue upwards and downwards, until erelong the whole *cutis vera* is invaded. The book shows the careful studies of its author, and is made more interesting and instructive by the addition of several illustrations drawn by Dr. H. P. Quincy.

G. Lowell Austin.

Professor Josiah P. Cooke (1846) will soon issue a thoroughly revised edition of his "First Principles of Chemical Philosophy."

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month, and is published ten days afterward. To insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard or other universities are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER.

The subscription price is $3.00 a year, postpaid. All subscriptions must begin with the first number of the volume.

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THE DISCONTINUANCE OF THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE next issue of *The Harvard Register* will be the last. For this sudden determination there are two potent reasons. First, it does not receive sufficient pecuniary support, and has been maintained to the present time at considerable loss. Second, the University, as will be seen from the following announcement, purposes to publish for free circulation a paper of her own.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY BULLETIN.

GORE HALL, March 1, 1881.

Friends of the University having kindly given money for the purpose, and the Corporation having authorized the change, the Library Bulletin with the issue for April, 1881, will be enlarged and become a BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY, for the publication (in addition to the material furnished by the Library) of *official information*, first notices of original research in the various departments of the University, records of results in investigations, and *literary or scientific intelligence of special interest* to members of the University, — such announcements being necessarily brief, and without the details usually making part of extended papers or memoirs.

You are invited to make such communications to the Librarian, *who will be assisted in the editing by gentlemen representing the various faculties of the University.*

JUSTIN WINSOR, *Librarian.*

The President of the University writes that neither he nor any member of the Corporation, in authorizing the issue of the *Bulletin*, had any intention of injuring the *Register*, and suggests that the first issue of the new publication will show that there will be but little conflict between the two. But the Editor, Mr. Winsor, writes that he fears the first number "will not be a good sample"; for, as he says, "the University staff cannot at so short notice (as April) be brought into harness."

Under the circumstances, therefore, it has seemed best to me to withdraw, and give way entirely to the *Bulletin*, so that the Librarian, with his corps of "gentlemen representing the various faculties of the University" may with the "money kindly given for the purpose by friends of the University," issue a paper that will reflect the utmost credit on the institution which the whole country loves so well. Immediately after the next issue of the *Register* every subscriber will receive in money the full amount due him for the unexpired time of his subscription, so that the discontinuance can nowise be considered an ordinary business failure, for I alone sustain all the loss involved. Nor can it be called a Harvard failure, for I alone started the *Register* on my own authority, and have conducted it manifestly as a personal enterprise. The Corporation never recognized it as an official publication, although, besides extending to it encouragement in several ways, they did contribute $300 towards its actual cost of $12,000 a year. And it is perhaps not surprising that the graduates were not inclined to support a paper published by merely an undergraduate in the College. Therefore, on my shoulders, alone, should fall all discredit, if any there be, occasioned by the starting, conduct, and discontinuance of *The Harvard Register*. To whom I am most indebted will appear in the next issue.

Now one statement only in my behalf: The *Register*, although a personal enterprise, has been conducted in the most conscientious manner in every particular, and from first to last, with the utmost fidelity to the University, and with her interests always most prominently in view. The contents and appearance of the paper have spoken for themselves during the past fifteen months; the total circulation includ-

ing the next number amounts to 102,500 copies, and the cash outlay has been $15,000. That my work has been of at least some service to the University is my sincere hope.

MOSES KING, *Editor and Publisher.*

THE next issue of *The Register*, although its last, will also be by far its largest and best. For in it will be used most of the matter and illustrations that were accumulating for several successive issues. It will contain biographical sketches, with *portraits*, of

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES,
Rev. Dr. EDWARD EVERETT HALE,
Professor FRANCIS BOWEN,
Rev. Dr. EDWARD A. WASHBURN,
RALPH WALDO EMERSON, and
ROBERT TODD LINCOLN;

also historical and descriptive sketches, accompanied by *views*, of Massachusetts Hall; Dane Hall, — the Law School; Phillips Andover Academy; "Elmwood," — the home of Lowell; the Old Burial Ground between the First Parish and Christ Churches; and Matthews Hall; and, besides a large variety of university news and graduate items, an exceptionally good collection of articles by the following named persons: —

Prof. EZRA ABBOT,
Prof. JOSIAH D. WHITNEY,
Prof. N. S. SHALER,
Rev. ARTEMAS B. MUZZEY,
Rev. Dr. GEORGE E. ELLIS,
Rev. Dr. A. P. PEABODY,
CHARLES F. THWING,
GAMALIEL BRADFORD,
JESSE H. JONES,
MELVIL DUI,
GRENVILLE STANLEY HALL,
Rev. Dr. GEORGE Z. GRAY,
HENRY SYLVESTER NASH,
MAY WRIGHT SEWALL,
GEORGE H. WHITMAN,
JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY,
SAMUEL GARMAN,
JOHN FISKE,
CHARLES DEANE,
GEORGE L. CHANEY,
HENRY WARE,
JOEL A. ALLEN,
HENRY WHEATLAND,
ARTHUR GILMAN,
GEORGE A. HILL,
Rev. Dr. WILLIAM NEWELL,
Rev. Dr. W. C. LANGDON,
Prof. GEORGE L. GOODALE,
Prof. JOHN TROWBRIDGE,
Rev. E. A. RENOUF,
Judge GEORGE W. WARREN,
MARSHALL T. BIGELOW,
GEORGE F. BABBITT,
ALBERT BUSHNELL HART,
Dr. LUTHER D. SHEPARD,
and several others.

This issue will contain not less than one hundred pages, besides a full index to the three hundred pages issued since the first of the year. If extra copies are wanted they should be ordered at once, as only a limited number will be printed. The price of this issue will be fifty cents a copy.

IT has been charged that the College does not offer its advantages to the citizens of Cambridge with sufficient freedom. Those making the charge do not probably recall the privileges afforded them by the Library and by the Museums. They surely do not know that in the "evening readings" are given great opportunities of instruction and pleasure for which many would be glad to pay liberally. These readings from the masterpieces of ancient and modern literature, by scholars who have made special study of them, began about eight years ago. Though primarily designed for students, they are open to the public. To listen to James Russell Lowell's reading of Cervantes, Professor Norton's of Dante, Professor Bôcher's of Molière, Professor Child's of Chaucer and Shakespeare, — not to name others, — is a rare privilege. We are not aware that the system, as a system, is pursued in any other college; but to the students and residents of Cambridge the advantages afforded by it are of great worth.

AMONG the most useful documents relating to education are the annual reports of the officers of universities and of colleges. The institutions which make an annual report, unfortunately, are few. That their officers could produce papers on college questions of interest and usefulness is unquestioned. But, beyond any question of expediency, we venture to say that it is the duty of the managers of large trusts, as those of the colleges, which in a sense are of a public character, to make a report to the public of their management.

MANY remarks of Professor Wait in his essay in this number on "Advanced Instruction in American Colleges" have no direct or indirect reference to Harvard. Particularly true is this the case in his statement that "very little pains is taken by those in authority to make known the needs of their colleges." For only a short time ago, by reason of persistent efforts, a new endowment of the Divinity School, amounting to $140,000, and a new building for the Law School, to cost perhaps $100,000, were secured; and at present active work is doing to secure additional funds for the Botanic Garden, the Physical Laboratory, the Peabody Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, the Bussey School of Agriculture and Horticulture, the Dental School, the Observa-

tory (especially for the publication of its Annals), and other general and special University expenses.

A LARGE number of the Alumni from all the Classes, from all parts of the country, and from all parties, have united in asking President Hayes to sit for a full-length portrait which may be added to the Memorial Hall gallery. The President has consented, and William M. Chase of New York City is to paint the picture, now that the President is relieved from official care. The proposal of the picture has called forth a very wide expression of gratification and pride in Mr. Hayes's spotless administration.

THE reports of the gatherings of the Alumni of the colleges, held this winter, indicate a universal enthusiasm concerning Alma Mater. These gatherings have never been more numerous or more largely attended. Their influence is potent. They serve to foster the knowledge and regard of graduates for the college, to direct public attention, and to attract students to it. Among the most influential of these associations is that of Harvard in New York. The report of its annual meeting of Feb. 21 shows that the interest of its members in their College abides.

AN edition of the "Benjamin Peirce" Memorial has been issued in neat cloth and gilt binding. It will be remembered that this "Memorial" consists of a collection of biographical sketches, sermons, and addresses occasioned by the decease of Professor Peirce, who, with a single exception, served the University for a longer period than any other officer. The contents comprise, besides a good portrait as a frontispiece, four Sermons, by the Rev. Drs. A. P. Peabody; James Freeman Clarke, Cyrus A. Bartol, and Thomas Hill; three Poems, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Thomas W. Parsons, and George Thwing; Resolutions of the President and Fellows, the Faculty of the College, and the Social Science Association; Biographical Sketches reprinted from The Harvard Register, Boston Daily Advertiser, Boston Journal, New York Tribune, the Nation, Springfield Republican, Woman's Journal, Boston Evening Transcript, Journal of Science, London Nature, Journal of Social Science, etc. The volume is printed on heavy, calendered paper, with wide margins and untrimmed edges. Copies (cloth $1.00, paper 50 cents) will be sent upon receipt of price by the publisher of *The Harvard Register.*

THE offer to exchange bound volumes of the *Register* for 1880 (half morocco, cloth sides, and gilt lettering) for the loose numbers and $1.15, will have to be withdrawn after the 1st of April, as our supply is almost exhausted. The complete set forms a volume of 254 large quarto pages, handsomely printed, well illustrated, and thoroughly indexed to authors and subjects. It will be sent postpaid on receipt of $3.15.

WE should be glad to receive from the secretaries or committees who have in charge the so-called "class funds" and "college funds" a record of the present amount of these trusts, together with any comments they may have to offer. Before the lapse of many years, it is probable the College will receive proceeds from the oldest of them, and the expediency of successive classes continuing these funds can now well be determined.

WE will pay twenty cents each for copies of the *Register* for March, 1880, and the same price for the issue dated January 15, 1880.

IF any one wishes to complete his file of *The Harvard Register* for the year 1880, he would do well to send in his order for back numbers (20 cents each) without delay.

NOTES.

THE January number of the Boston Public Library Bulletin contains a full account of the Massachusetts Election Sermons. It was prepared by Lindsay Swift (1877), and shows great research on the part of the writer. It gives many bibliographical facts of interest and value, never before brought together, concerning this annual address before the Governor and Legislature, which has been printed for more than two centuries.

THE Massachusetts Historical Society in 1795 was presented with a large copper-plate engraving of the three college buildings standing at Cambridge in the first half of the last century; viz. Harvard Hall, built in 1675, Stoughton, in 1699, and the present Massachusetts, built in 1720. The engraving was dedicated to Governor Dummer. Upon a panel

underneath it there was discovered, a short time ago, a similar engraving dedicated to Lieutenant-Governor Phipps.

"HARVARD AND ITS SURROUNDINGS," which is the only guide-book to this University, is a very useful reference book for any one who has need of information regarding Harvard University, or who has any interest in seeing how all of the many buildings appear. It comprises one hundred pages, and is profusely illustrated. It can be obtained by sending $1.00 to Moses King, Cambridge.

THE President of the University desires to complete a few sets of the President's Reports, and needs the following: —

All to 1830–31 inclusive. 1833–34, 1845–46 to 1850–51 inclusive, 1852–53, 1854–55, 1856–57, 1857–58, 1859–60, 1866–67 to 1869–70 inclusive.

Also the following Treasurer's Statements: —

All to 1830–31 inclusive, 1833–34, 1854–55, 1866–67, 1869–70, 1875–76.

Any of these Reports and Statements received at the President's office, No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge, will be duly acknowledged.

A RECENT investigation, conducted in the physical laboratory of Harvard University, has led to the discovery of the remarkable fact that intense cold can deprive magnetized steel bars of nearly all the magnetism which may have been imparted to them. The intense cold was produced by solid carbonic acid. This fact has an important bearing upon observations of the magnetic condition of the earth taken in high latitudes; for what appear to be daily and yearly changes in the earth's magnetism may be due in large part to conditions of temperature, which affect the magnets used in the observations. It must also be concluded that the molecular condition of steel is changed by great cold. — *Boston Journal of Commerce.*

THE ŒDIPUS TYRANNUS OF SOPHOCLES will be performed in the original Greek in Sanders Theatre, on the evenings of May 17, 19, and 20. The regular sale of tickets will begin at the University Bookstore in Cambridge, and at 146 Tremont Street, in Boston, on Monday, April 4, at 10 A. M. Five hundred tickets for the first performance, at $3.00 each, and eight hundred for each of the other performances, at $2.00 each, will be offered to the public. Of these tickets a number not exceeding 100 for the first evening, and 200 for each of the succeeding evenings, will be assigned by the committee to persons living in places distant from Cambridge. Applications for these may be made to Charles W. Sever, University Bookstore, Cambridge, and must be received by him on or before March 25.

TWO graduates, one in the Class of 1876, and one in the Class of 1880, have collected a number of college songs that are now sung at Harvard, Yale, and other colleges, and have published them in an attractive and cheap form. Everybody knows that there are many college songs always floating about which are worth preserving, but as they are known to only a few in each society they are likely to die out and be forgotten unless they find their way into print. It was with this in mind that the two editions of "Students' Songs" have been published. The first edition, 6,000 copies, was exhausted in four months, and the second edition, containing an entirely new collection of songs, is selling rapidly. It is with pleasure that we call attention to these songs, and wish the compilers a good reward for their exertions. The second edition, containing twenty-five songs with music, can be obtained by sending twenty-five cents to Charles W. Sever, University Bookstore, Cambridge.

THE HARVARD OBSERVATORY.

From Professor Pickering's report we obtain the following items about the Observatory: —

A NEW photometer has been constructed for the comparison of stars moderately near each other, but too distant to be brought into the same field by any of the photometers previously in use. The polarized images of the two stars are brought to equality by turning a Nicol prism, and both images are seen under the same conditions. The range of positions in which the double-image prism may be placed is greater in this than in the previous photometers made on the same general principle. The instrument has hitherto been used, when attached to the equatorial, for the observation of eclipses of Jupiter's satellites. . . . . While photometric observations in general give results somewhat less accordant than those obtained by the naked eye under favorable circumstances, this instrument appears to surpass the unaided eye in precision, without losing the advantage common to all good photometers of supplying results independent of each other and reducible to a definite standard.

THE second part of Volume XI. of the Annals of the Observatory has been completed and distributed during the past year. It contains a discussion of a part of 25,000 photometric observations made with the large equatorial in 1877, 1878, and 1879. This discussion relates chiefly to the fainter objects observed, such as the satellites of planets and minute stars situated near brighter ones. No photometric observations of most of these objects were previously in existence, and these must accordingly have a considerable value, although they cannot be expected to be as accurate as the observations of brighter objects, made with photometers of a different kind, and discussed in Part I. of the same volume. The faint objects should, if possible, be reobserved by some

method wholly different from that first employed, and this work will probably be undertaken here at some future time. Volume XII., which contains the results of observations made in 1874 and 1875 by Professor W. A. Rogers with the Meridian Circle, has also been completed and distributed. This volume includes a discussion of the proper motion of 618 stars, and a comparison of their places as found here and at other observatories. The values of the probable errors show that the work compares favorably with the best done elsewhere. The list of stars is substantially the same as that of Volume X. In that volume the times of transit over the separate wires were given in full; but in Volume XII. only the means have been published; and the expense of publication makes it probable that still further abridgment will be necessary in future volumes of the same class.

A CIRCULAR inquiring to what extent the series of Annals of this Observatory was complete as far as Volume XI. inclusive, was prepared last winter, and over two hundred copies of it were sent in February to the institutions and to some of the astronomers among whom our publications are distributed. . . . . The volumes for which the demand relatively to the stock on hand is greatest are: II. Part I. (Observations of Saturn), III. (Comet of 1858), and V. (Nebula in Orion). These can be supplied only in exceptional cases. Any duplicate copies will be thankfully received, and will be used in completing broken sets.

A RE-EXAMINATION has been made of the equatorial observations taken in 1866–76. A second reduction of the measurements of double stars is now nearly complete. The observations of nebulæ and of occultations are also nearly ready for the press. The observations of asteroids and comets have in most cases lost their value; but, as they may be much needed in special cases, it is proposed to publish an index to them, so that any which are wanted can be furnished on application to this Observatory.

A BEGINNING has been made in the reduction of the meteorological observations from 1840 to 1880. Owing to their great bulk, it is probable that only the monthly means will be published. These, with the Meridian Circle observations, the recent photometric observations of the large telescope, the work with the Meridian Photometer, and the observations of Jupiter's satellites, will fill at least six volumes, which are in a more or less advanced state of preparation for publication.

NOTWITHSTANDING the additional shelves placed in the Library, more room is now much needed, and it will probably be necessary soon to devote the room opposite to library purposes.

THE principal want of the Observatory at the present time in means for the publication of its Annals. The large number of volumes (Vols. IV. Part II., VIII., IX., X., XI. Parts I. and II., and XII.) issued during the past five years has exhausted the accumulated interest of the Sturgis Fund; only one more volume can be paid for at present from the Quincy Fund; and no other funds are especially intended to defray the expenses of publication. The cost of each volume will be about two thousand dollars, or, where the two parts are published separately, about a thousand dollars for each part. Some volumes, especially the results of the zone observations and of the Meridian Photometer, are likely to be standard works of reference for many years. It is hoped that persons may be found willing to further the cause of astronomical science by contributing to this object.

LAST spring Professor Rogers made a brief visit to France and England to procure copies of the standard yard and metre, and to determine the relation between them, and collected the material for what promises to be a valuable contribution to this subject.

THE signals sent from this Observatory are used in New York, in connection with those of the United States Naval Observatory and of the Allegheny Observatory for the regulation of the New York time-service.

THE Observatory and the Waltham Watch Factory are in telegraphic communication; and an arrangement has been made with the Watch Company which permits the use of an excellent clock at the factory for comparison with the clocks of the Observatory. This is chiefly serviceable as an additional security in the observations made with the meridian circle, but it may be of occasional use also in the distribution of time-signals in case of accident or during a long continuance of cloudy weather.

MUCH progress has been made in measuring the light of all the stars visible to the naked eye between the north pole and $-30°$. The Meridian Photometer consists of a transit instrument in which polarized images of the star to be measured and of the pole-star are placed side by side in the field, and brought to equality by turning a Nicol prism inserted in the eyepiece. The instrument is so constructed that the two objects are viewed under precisely the same conditions, with the same magnifying power, the same aperture, the same background, and the same emergent pencil. Moreover, their positions are reversed during each observation. The observer remains in comparative darkness and confines his attention to the settings, all the readings of circles and the recording being done by an assistant. A large number of preliminary measures were made, during which various sources of error were detected. These were finally eliminated, and the first zone was taken on Oct. 25, 1879. Owing to bad weather and other causes, only twenty zones were taken before December. Since then two or three zones of about an hour each have been taken by different observers on

almost every clear evening. Before Nov. 1, 1880, 298 zones were taken on 137 nights. The working list contains about four thousand stars, each of which is to be observed on three different nights by different observers. Four settings are made each night. To determine the atmospheric absorption, a hundred circumpolar stars are observed at their upper and lower culminations. Each of these stars will be observed on about ten or twelve nights. The stars of the first and second magnitude will also be observed on about twelve nights. Except in a few of the early zones, two images of the pole-star are compared at the beginning, middle, and end of each zone, thus eliminating differences in the two objectives and prisms. The number of separate settings is as follows: 30,076 of ordinary stars, 2,996 upper culminations, 3,168 lower culminations, 1,268 of bright stars, and 2,848 of the pole-star. Total, 40,356. Besides these, many measures have been made of the brighter planets, of Vesta, and of the brighter variables and their comparison stars.

More than half of the work is now done, and it is probable that the observations will be completed during next October, unless the weather is very unfavorable. It is possible, however, that additional observations will be made of the brighter stars and of the variables, and the work thus extended through another year. In this case the total number of settings will doubtless exceed one hundred thousand. The average difference in the three measures of the pole-star taken in each zone is somewhat less than 0.08 magnitude. The probable error in the mean of the three measures of a star is also about 0.08 magnitude. When the three measures differ so much that the probable error exceeds 0.2, another observation is taken, and this is repeated until the error is reduced to 0.2, or until one of the observations is shown to be erroneous. Although the reduction of a single observation is very simple, yet the great number taken renders the clerical work very laborious, the manuscript already filling about seven reams of letter-paper.

In "The Harvard Book" (Vol. I. p. 156), it is stated, in a biography of President Everett, that the Observatory was established on its present site in his administration. This is a mistake. In 1839, W. C. Bond was appointed Astronomical Observer to Harvard University, and took possession of a house in Cambridge, prepared for him by President Quincy, as a rudimentary Observatory. During 1842 and 1843, the generosity of President Quincy's friends, chiefly among the capitalists of Boston, enabled him to purchase several acres of land in Cambridge, and to erect thereon the Sears Tower, and a house for the Observer, and to order a great Equatorial Telescope. In September, 1844, Mr. Bond removed to the new Observatory, and on May 8, 1845, with the assistance of his son G. P. Bond, he there observed a transit of Mercury. Before Mr. Quincy resigned the office of President, in August, 1845, he completed the purchase of the Equatorial Telescope, and, although it was not finished, paid for it. It arrived in Cambridge early in 1846. During these years Mr. Everett was United States Minister in England, and had no part in any of these arrangements. The Observatory and the Equatorial Telescope belong to the administration of President Quincy. — *A Subscriber.*

According to the Annals of the Observatory, Vol. I. p. xviii, the object-glass arrived on Dec. 4, 1846, and the machinery, June 11, 1847. — *Editor.*

THE REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE FACULTY.

ELECTIVE STUDIES, VOLUNTARY ATTENDANCE, ETC.

The long table of elective studies in the report of Professor Charles F. Dunbar, the Dean of the College Faculty for 1879–80, exhibits strikingly that wholesome intermingling of students of different departments and classes which the elective system brings about. The first course on the list — that in Hebrew — was attended by 2 Seniors, 1 Junior, 1 Sophomore, 1 unmatriculated student, and 2 graduates, besides 11 Divinity students. The course in Plato and Aristotle was attended by 13 Seniors, 3 Juniors, 1 unmatriculated student and 5 graduates. One of the courses in English Literature was attended by 13 Seniors, 30 Juniors, 20 Sophomores, 1 Freshman, 2 Scientific students, 2 graduates, and 1 Law student. The course in Biology was attended by 8 Seniors, 16 Juniors, 4 Sophomores, 1 Freshman, 1 graduate, 5 unmatriculated students, and 1 Scientific student. These are strong cases of the mingling of different classes; but in the whole list of 101 courses there are only seven in which the students came from a single class or department, and a majority of these seven are mathematical courses.

The report demonstrates that the choice of electives by the average student is an intelligent one. The Dean says: "As regards the influence of the system upon the individual, the experience of the last ten years shows that in the majority of instances the choice of studies is made from year to year with a good degree of continuity and system. Especially is it the case among the more successful students that the choice is usually found to be the result of a judicious grouping of studies upon some general plan. To illustrate this fact I present herewith a statement showing the studies elected by the first forty students in rank of the Class of 1880. When it is remembered that among the motives acting on these young men, the ambition for academic distinction is one of the most obvious, and that half of the number were applicants for scholarships, and therefore engaged in a keen competition,

the course of studies actually followed by most of the number reflects great credit upon their devotion to scholarly ends, and justifies the confidence with which they have been left to determine for themselves the direction of their work. If space permitted the exhibition of the same tests as applied to a greater number of students, or to other portions of the class, results might be shown which are similar and scarcely less marked in degree. Inconsiderate choices may no doubt be found, and perhaps some combinations nearly as heterogeneous as those of the traditional prescribed course of study; but as a rule the work even of students of low rank will be found to arrange itself in the direction in which, from the capacities and circumstances of the individual, there is the best promise of willing and profitable study." The comparison of the courses of study laid out by individuals under the elective system, with the traditional prescribed course of study, is not a severe one; for nothing could well be more heterogeneous than the modern curriculum of the average American college, such as Williams or Dartmouth, to take examples which are not unfavorable.

The report contains a table which shows the number of individuals at work in the several departments of study. The total number of students in the three upper classes, whose choice of studies this table exhibits, increased seven and a half per cent from 1874-75 to 1879-80. In proportion to this general increase, Greek shows a decided gain, while in Latin there is not only a comparative, but an absolute loss. English increases enormously, the number of students being five-fold greater than in 1874-75; a gain due in part to the establishment of new electives. German increases largely; French barely holds its own; Italian and Spanish show a decided gain. Political Economy shows an increase, while History is studied by about the same absolute number in 1879-80 as in 1874-75, and therefore exhibits a relative decline. Fine Arts (*i. e.* the history of the Fine Arts) shows a great gain. Mathematics and Physics show a decrease, while in Natural History, owing to the establishment of new courses and to a better arrangement of the whole group of electives, there is a decided increase. "As a general result of this comparison, while some of the traditional studies have gained, and others have fallen off, that class of studies on the whole have lost but little ground, and, allowance being made for temporary fluctuations, may fairly be said to retain their hold upon the attention of students unimpaired. The additional time secured for elective work has been used largely in diversifying the range of studies, and has enabled many students to give a certain share of attention to subjects formerly little dwelt upon in a college course. But the general result exhibits no tendency toward the extinction of some classes of studies and the absorption of attention by others. The mass of students may be trusted, in their selection of studies, to have regard to serious considerations; and while this is the case, courses of studies will continue to be elected for their recognized intrinsic worth, and every branch of sound knowledge will continue to have its due proportion of followers."

It appears that, although the maximum is required in only two subjects, the number of candidates for admission to College who offer the maximum requisitions in more than two subjects, is increasing. In 1878 ten candidates offered the maximum requisitions in more than two subjects; in 1879 fifteen; and in 1880 twenty-six. This marked increase shows that the schools are preparing their students on a greater variety of advanced subjects, in spite of the fact that the regulations do not at present permit a student to shorten his college course on account of such advanced preparation.

The report describes the important change which has been made in the regulations as to attendance. It is to be remarked that, in spite of the increased freedom permitted by the new regulations, the College is by no means on the same footing in this respect as the professional schools, where students are left entirely to their own responsibility, no account whatever being taken of attendance. "Dealing with this subject in the light of a considerable experience, the Faculty determined to adopt the simple provision with respect to students of all classes, that habitual absence is *prima facie* evidence that the student is not fulfilling the purposes of his residence at the University, and calls for inquiry, explanation, and such action as may be found to be fitted to the special circumstances; and that irregularity of attendance, unless accompanied by good scholarship, is to be regarded and treated in the same way. No scale of penalties is stated, and no precise line of absences or scholarship is given, the design of the rule being to deal with individuals and not with sharply defined classes, and to deal with them by such flexible methods as are necessary in distinguishing between cases where the student proves his capacity to act on his own responsibility and those where he needs more or less support from discipline. The application of such a system necessarily implies a much closer supervision of individuals and of discretion on the part of those charged with its administration, than is required under any scheme of fixed rules; and it is accordingly provided that the oversight of the Freshman Class as regards attendance shall be entrusted to a committee of Freshman instructors, and that the other classes shall be under the charge of the administrative officers of the College, the Faculty reserving the power of decision as to action called for by the reports of these committees.

"In the revision of the regulations, as well as in the system of elective study, the Faculty have had constantly in view the purpose of encouraging young men when approaching their majority to act

upon their own responsibility, and to learn to make a considerate and profitable use of that full liberty of action which they are so soon to enjoy. The results already attained justify the belief that by this means, without loss of scholarly attainment or of regularity of work, the College may still more effectively perform its duty in the formation of character and the preparation of its students for the duties of life."

UNSUCCESSFUL BOWDOIN PRIZE DISSERTATIONS.

AMONG the papers in the office of the College are numerous unsuccessful essays and translations offered in former years in competition for Bowdoin prizes. It is desired to return them to their authors, but this in many cases is impossible because the authors' real names are unknown. A list of these papers, with their dates and subjects, and the assumed names of the authors, is given below. Any one finding on this list a paper written by him will please send for it to Frank W. Taussig, President's Secretary, Cambridge. The papers uncalled for within a reasonable time are to be destroyed.

1847. BERNAL DIAZ DE CASTILLO. — "What light is thrown on the original settlement of this country by the recent discoveries in South America?" Φιλόδημος. — "The Progress of Constitutional Principles of Government in Europe."

1848. MARCUS. — "The Consulate of Cicero." J. STRAWS. — "The Consulate of Cicero." PHILIP PHILIPSON. — "An Estimate of the Character of Richard III." SYROPHŒNIX. — "An Estimate of the Character of Richard III." ONE OF THE SENIOR CLASS. — "The Norman Conquest." ROBERT GUISCARD. — "The Norman Conquest." ALPHA. — Latin poem, "Stella errans nuper inventa." FUTURUS. — Latin poem, "Stella errans nuper inventa."

1849. SALMASIUS. — "The Different Representations of the Character of Socrates by Plato, Xenophon, and Aristophanes." ENNIUS. — Latin verse, translated from Thomson's "Seasons." MEDICINE. — Latin verse, translated from Bryant's "Thanatopsis."

1850. STETE DORO. — Latin verse, translated from Macaulay's "Horatius." JUNIOR. — Greek prose, translated from Thirlwall's "Greece."

1851. Φ. — "The Study of the Physical Sciences as a Source of Mental Culture and Practical Knowledge." IGNOTUS. — "The Study of the Physical Sciences as a Source of Mental Culture and Practical Knowledge." SIGMA PHI. — "Athens in the Time of Socrates" LATINUS. — "The Importance of Modern Foreign Language and Literature to the Scholar."

1854. THAMYRAS. — "The Character of Lucretius as a Poet and as a Philosopher."

1855. Ψ. — Greek verse, translated from "Paradise Lost." NOS CEDAMUS AMORI. — Greek verse, translated from "Paradise Lost." PALMAM QUI MERUIT, FERAT. — Latin hexameters. AT OLIM MEMINISSE JUVABIT. — Latin hexameters. JULI FLORE, QUIBUS TERRARUM MILITAT ORIS. — Latin verses. HOS EGO VERSICULOS FECI. — Latin verses, headed "Thanatopsis."

1856. AUDENDO MAGNUS TEGITUR TIMOR. — Latin verses, translated from Wordsworth's "Laodamia." PORTA NASCITUR, NON FIT. — Latin verses, translated from Wordsworth's "Laodamia" Ἐλπίς. — Greek Prose: "The Government of the Thirty at Athens." A B C D. — "The Relations between Aristotle and Alexander the Great." NECESSITY. — "The Last Words of Psychology on the Connection between Body and Mind."

1857. CICERO. — Latin verses, translated from Cowper's "Heroism." NUMA. — Latin verses, translated from Cowper's "Heroism." HAEC MEA SUNT. — Latin verses, translated from Cowper's "Heroism." MINUANTUR ATRAE CARMINE CURAE. — Latin verses, translated from Cowper's "Heroism." DELTA. — Latin verses, translated from Cowper's "Heroism." RHO. — Greek prose: "The Last Days of Demosthenes." CARITAS. — "The Character of Germanicus, Civil, Military, and Literary."

1858. Δ. — Greek prose: "The Athenian Navy at the Time of Demosthenes." CRITO. — Greek prose: "The Athenian Navy at the Time of Demosthenes." Δ. — Greek prose: "The Athenian Navy at the Time of Demosthenes." IGNOTUS. — Latin hexameters, translated from Tennyson's "Lotos-eaters." SERMONIS FIDA MINISTRA. — Latin hexameters, translated from Tennyson's "Lotos-eaters." SEPES. — Latin hexameters, translated from Tennyson's "Lotos-eaters." PYTHAGORAS. — "St. Paul and Seneca." CLEON. — "Grote's View of the Character of Cleon." HUMBLE SINCERITY. — "The Attempts of Modern Writers of Fiction to inculcate Doctrines of Philanthropy and promote Schemes of Social Reform in their Writings." ALISON. — "The Attempts of Modern Writers of Fiction to inculcate Doctrines of Philanthropy and promote Schemes of Social Reform in the Writings." LONGFELLOW. — "The Past and Present Work of the Christian Church in the Abolition of Slavery." A. Z. — "The Past and Present Work of the Christian Church in the Abolition of Slavery."

1859. ARCHIAS. — Latin verse, translated from Southey's "Joan of Arc." POSSUNT QUIA POSSE VIDENTUR. — Latin verses, translated from Southey's "Joan of Arc." Δ. — Greek prose: "The Island of Salamis." TROS TYRIUSVE MIHI NULLO DISCRIMINE AGETUR. — "Macaulay's Treatment of William Penn." Ω. — "The Women of the Iliad and Odyssey." DIOMED. — "The Women of the Iliad and Odyssey." WAHRHEIT. — "Auguste Comte." HECATAEUS. — "Cicero's Orations against Verres."

1862. ALUMNUS. — "The History of the United States as influenced by their Physical Geography."

1865. CARMINA QUI SCRIBIT, MUSIS ET APOLLINE NULLO. — Latin verses. MACKENZIE. — Latin verses, translated from Thomson's "Seasons."

1871. HENRY ST. JAMES. — "The Hohenstaufens"

1875. THEORICIEN. — "The Cause of the Decline of Poetry in the Eighteenth Century in England." SAMUEL JOHNSON. — "The Cause of the Decline of Poetry in the Eighteenth Century in England." SOMETIMES. — "The Political and Financial Consequences of the Large Accumulations of National Debts." GEORGE WARRINGTON. — "The Revolution of 1688 compared with that of 1789."

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

We take the following on "The Harvard Medical School and Reforms in Medical Education" from the *Medical Record*: —

The Annual Report of Harvard University for the year 1881 is extremely interesting to those who care to know what progress is being made in elevating our methods of medical education. The medical department of this University is in a prosperous condition, and has great reason to congratulate itself upon the good work that it has done. The whole number of students in attendance during the three terms of the past year averaged two hundred and fifty-one. An appreciation of the advantages of spending the time of study at the College is shown by the fact that eighty-six per cent of the graduates in the above year had been in attendance during six collegiate terms. The difference between this condition of things and that in most other medical schools, where two terms is the maximum, is very striking.

The plan of introducing preliminary examinations has had an extremely favorable effect upon the *personnel* of the College. Nearly one half the students have literary or scientific degrees. The President of the College says, referring to this subject: "It is notorious that medical students have been, as a rule, a rougher class of young men than other professional students of similar age. In this University, until the reformation in 1870–71, the medical students were inferior in bearing, manners, and discipline to the students of other departments; they are now indistinguishable from other students. A corresponding change in the medical profession at large would be effected in twenty years if all the important medical schools in the country should institute a reasonable examination for admission."

The Harvard school is one of the few medical institutions which dares to publish the figures showing the number of students who come up for final examination and the per cent rejected. The proportion last year was nearly one third. It is the belief that in one of the largest, if not the largest, colleges in this city the proportion rejected is about one fiftieth, — which means that all but a scant half-dozen are rushed through the tests, to the great financial comfort of the college and the shame and damage of the profession.

With the manifest benefits which a system of medical education like that of Harvard confers upon our profession, it is a duty, as well as for its interest, to encourage this particular school and all others conducted on a similar plan.

THE LIBRARY.

The "Book of Leinster," sometime called the "Book of Glendalough," has lately been received from the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. It is a large folio volume, beautifully printed, and contains a collection of pieces, prose and verse, in the Irish language, compiled about the middle of the twelfth century, and is now first published, from the original manuscript in the library of Trinity College, by the Royal Irish Academy.

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY.

Alexander Agassiz (1855), the Curator of the Museum, and J. Walter Fewkes (1875), his assistant, will spend a couple of months on the island of Dry Tortugas, off the coast of Florida, in studying marine forms of life found in the Gulf Stream.

GRADUATES AND OFFICERS.

Edwin G. Merriam (1874) is practising law in St. Louis, Mo.

Robert S. Rantoul (1853) has been elected Mayor of Salem.

Arthur Rotch (1871) has established himself as an architect in Boston.

Edward H. Strobel (1877) is travelling with a pupil in Southern Europe.

Cassius K. Breneman (*l.* 1869) is practising law in San Antonio, Texas.

Gen. Francis W. Palfrey (1851) is Treasurer of the Fairchild Paper Co. of Boston.

Thomas Russell (1845) is Chairman of the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts.

Rev. Henry F. Jenks (1863) was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, at the February meeting.

Edward B. Lefavour (1876) has recently been appointed Verifier of Weights and Measures in the Coast Survey, at Washington, D.C.

Dr. Elbridge G. Cutler (1868) is Assistant Medical Examiner of the Boston Agency of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., of Newark, N.J.

James Russell Lowell (1838) is the subject of an interesting illustrated article by Francis H. Underwood in *Harper's Magazine* for January, 1881.

Thomas M. Sloane (1877) is practising law in Sandusky, Ohio. His firm is King & Sloane, and his offices are rooms 12, 13, and 14, in Sloane Building.

George Reed Kelly (1880), is member of the firm of Chase & Kelly, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in fine slippers and low-cut shoes, in Haverhill.

Jesse Rowland Norton (1879), who has been studying law in Philadelphia, Pa., has left there to accept a position with the Iron & Steel Co., Ironton, Ohio.

Dr. David H. Storer (*m.* 1825) has been the Boston Medical Examiner of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of Newark, N.J., one of the strongest and most successful American life insurance companies, for — years.

CLEMENS HERSCHEL, of Holyoke (*s.* 1860) has lately been appointed one of the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts.

DR. JAMES M. FLINT (*m.* 1860), Surgeon in the United States Navy, is on special duty at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C.

DR. JOHN M. BROWNE (*m.* 1852), Medical Director in the United States Navy, is on special duty at the Navy Department in Washington, D. C.

JOHN ALBEE (*t.* 1858) has placed us under obligations by sending us a copy of his "St. Aspenquid of Mt. Agamenticus, an Indian Idyl," published in 1879.

GEORGE I. JONES (1871), of St. Louis, Mo., is now publishing a very bright and successful weekly paper, *The Spectator*, devoted to the drama, art, music, society, and other topics.

FRANCIS ALMY, the Secretary of the Class of 1879, having entered into business in Chicago, Ill., has placed his resignation as Class Secretary in the hands of the Class Committee.

W. GIBSON FIELD (1863) has lately been re-elected Secretary of the Farmers and Mechanics' Institute of Northampton Co., Pa.; also re-elected a director of the Y. M. C. A. of Easton, Pa., where he practises law.

DR. BENJAMIN APTHORP GOULD (1844), director of the National Observatory of the Argentine Republic, has been elected a corresponding member of the French Institute by the unusual compliment of a unanimous vote.

RICHARD WALLACK, ex-Mayor of the city of Washington, D.C., who died there on the 4th of March, was the son of Richard Wallack (1807), who was born in Boston, and, after graduation, went South, married in Alexandria, Va., and settled in Washington, where he died in 1835.

JAMES M. CASSETY (1856), who for eleven years past has been teaching in the Normal School at Fredonia, N. Y., has become Superintendent of the Normal School at Cortland, N.Y. He began his duties there Feb. 9, and is said to be progressing finely with the school, which is a large one.

J. L. M. CURRY (*l.* 1845) has been appointed general agent of the Peabody Educational Fund with a salary of five thousand dollars. He served in the Mexican war; was a Representative in Congress for four years; subsequently was a member of the Confederate Congress and a lieutenant-colonel in the Confederate cavalry.

GRENVILLE STANLEY HALL (Ph. D. 1878), who has been appointed Lecturer on Pedagogy and Philosophy at Harvard University, and began his lectures last month, fitted for college at Easthampton, graduated from Williams in 1867, and from Union Theological Seminary in 1869. From 1872 to 1876 he was Professor at Antioch College, Ohio, and afterward was Instructor in English at Harvard for one year, taking the degree of Ph. D. here in 1878. Since that time, he has been in Europe, studying at Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, Bremen, and elsewhere in Germany, as well as in Italy, France, and England.

GEORGE RIDDLE (1874), instructor in elocution at Harvard College, on Saturday evening, Feb. 26, took the part of *Melnotte* in "The Lady of Lyons," in which Mary Anderson appeared as *Pauline*. The occasion was Miss Anderson's last performance in an exceptionally successful engagement of two weeks at the Boston Theatre, — one of the largest and finest theatres in America. The appearance of Mr. Riddle certainly had some influence in attracting to the theatre that night the largest audience that has ever been admitted. It is said on good authority that nearly four thousand persons were present, and among them were many officers, graduates, and students, who seemed to show their interest in the work of a Harvard man, as well as their appreciation of the great genius of the distinguished actress.

HARVARD MEN AS OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

COMPILED BY GEORGE HENRY JOHNSON.

IMPORTANT political offices of the United States government have been filled by graduates of Harvard College as follows: —

Presidents of the United States.

John Adams (1755), 1797–1801.
John Quincy Adams (1787), 1825–1829.
Rutherford B. Hayes (*l.* 1845), 1877–1881.

Vice-Presidents.

John Adams (1755), 1789–1797.
Elbridge Gerry (1762), 1813–1814.

Members of the Cabinet.

Timothy Pickering (1763), Secretary of State, 1795–1800.
John Quincy Adams (1787), " " 1817–1825.
Edward Everett (1811), " " 1852–1853.
Samuel Dexter (1781), Secretary of War 1880; Secretary of the Treasury, 1800–1802.
William A. Richardson (1843), Secretary of the Treasury, 1873–1874.
Timothy Pickering (1763), Secretary of War and Navy, 1794–1796; Secretary of State, 1795–1801.
William Eustis (1772), Secretary of War, 1809–1812.
George Bancroft (1817), Secretary of the Navy, 1845–1846.
Timothy Pickering (1763), Postmaster-General, 1791–1795.
Samuel Osgood (1770), Postmaster-General, 1789–1791.
Levi Lincoln (1772), Attorney-General, 1801–1805.
Caleb Cushing (1817), " " 1853–1857.
E. Rockwood Hoar (1835), " " 1869–1870.
Charles Devens (1838), " " 1877–1881.

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

Jonathan Trumbull (1759), 1791–1793.
Robert C. Winthrop (1828), 1847–1849.

To these names may be added that of John Hancock (1754), who was President of the Continental Congress from 1775 to 1777.

Ambassadors and Ministers Resident to Foreign Countries.

GREAT BRITAIN.

John Adams (1755), 1785–1788.
Rufus King (1777), 1796–1804.
John Quincy Adams (1787), 1814, 1815–1817.
Edward Everett (1811), 1841–1845.
George Bancroft (1817), 1846–1849.
Charles Francis Adams (1825), 1861–1868.
John Lothrop Motley (1831), 1869–1870.
James Russell Lowell (1838), 1880.

FRANCE.

John Adams (1755), appointed 1778.
Elbridge Gerry (1762), " 1797.

PRUSSIA.

John Quincy Adams (1787), 1797–1801.
George Bancroft (1817), 1867–1868.

SPAIN.

James Bowdoin (1771), appointed 1805.
Caleb Cushing (1817), " 1873.
James Russell Lowell (1838), " 1877.

RUSSIA.

Francis Dana (1762), appointed 1781.

AUSTRIA.

John Lothrop Motley (1831), 1861–1867.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

George Bancroft (1817), 1871–1874.
J. C. Bancroft Davis (1840), 1874–1877.

HOLLAND.

John Adams (1755), appointed 1780.
William Eustis (1772), " 1814.
John Quincy Adams (1787), " 1794.
Wm. Pitt Preble (1806), 1829–1831.

PORTUGAL.

John Quincy Adams (1787), appointed 1797.

BRAZIL.

James R. Partridge (1841), appointed 1871.

TURKEY.

Edward J. Morris (1836), 1861–1870.

VENEZUELA.

Charles Eames (1831), 1854–1858.
Thomas Russell (1845), 1874–

CHINA.

Caleb Cushing (1817), 1844–1845.

Justices of the Supreme Court.

William Cushing (1751), 1789–1810.
Joseph Story (1798), 1811–1845.
Benjamin R. Curtis (1829), 1851–1857.

Judges of Court of Claims.

John J. Gilchrist (1828), 1855–1858.
Edward G. Loring (1821), 1858–1877.
William A. Richardson (1873), 1874–
J. C. Bancroft Davis (1842), 1877–

Rear-Admiral of the Navy.

Charles Henry Davis (1825), 1863–1877.

FORMER MEMBERS.

H. S. BALLOU (*f.* 1881) is studying philosophy at the University of Berlin. He contemplates taking a three years' course.

HENRY D. BARBER (special student 1878, 1879) has become a member of the Western banking firm of Barber Brothers & Co., Polo, Ill. Among other studies he paid special attention to the courses in political economy and finance when in the University.

COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES.

HENRY J. DIXON JONES (1881), who, it will be remembered, was awarded the First Boylston Prize for Elocution last year, is to give miscellaneous readings in the Seventh Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 3. On the next evening he reads in Carmel, N. Y., and on the following evening in New York City.

GEORGE LYON, JR. (1881), of the Senior Class, read several of his popular selections before the American Legion of Honor, on Feb. 7, in Cambridgeport.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

HARVARD NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. Six hundred and eighty-ninth regular meeting, Feb. 15. William Morris Davis (*s.* 1869) presented a communication on "Railroad Geology."

THE Harvard Club of Plymouth, organized ten years ago in a town having about 7,000 inhabitants, has twenty-two members, among whom is William Thomas (1807) now the second oldest living graduate.

A MEETING for the organization of a Dante Society was held in Cambridge, on Friday evening, Feb. 11, at the house of Henry W. Longfellow, who has been chosen President. A set of by-laws was drawn up, and referred to a committee to be reported upon at the next meeting. The object of the Society is the encouragement of the study of the life and works of Dante. Although the Society was organized at Cambridge, its membership will include persons resident in all parts of the country. The Secretary is John Woodbury (1880), Cambridge.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY. General Meeting, Feb. 16. Dr. Charles Sedgwick Minot (S. D. 1878) discussed the question of a common larval type among Annelids, Mollusks, and Vertebrates. The President, Samuel H. Scudder

(s. 1862), spoke of the carboniferous insects of Great Britain, and the Secretary, Edward Burgess (1871), spoke of the aorta in the Lepidoptera. At the General Meeting, Feb. 2, F. W. Putnam (Curator of the Peabody Museum) showed an Indian relic from the Peat, and Lucien Carr (Assistant Curator of the Peabody Museum) spoke of the raising of corn by the Indians east of the Mississippi.

ORGANIZATION OF A UNIVERSITY CLUB.

THE following circular was recently issued:

SIR, — With the view of bringing together gentlemen connected with or specially interested in Harvard University it is proposed to form a club, which may be called THE UNIVERSITY CLUB, and which shall embrace the Corporation, the Board of Overseers, the Academic Council, and the leading representatives of the Library and Peabody Museum.

The suggestion originated with the late Professor Benjamin Peirce. It is believed that an opportunity for personal acquaintance, for a frank and unrestrained expression and exchange of opinion upon University topics, and for agreeable social intercourse between the different officers of the University, cannot fail to be productive of the best results.

Ex-members of the Corporation and Board of Overseers, and gentlemen not officially connected with the University in any way, but taking a warm interest in its welfare, may be elected honorary members and may take part in the meetings of the Club.

It is proposed that there shall be four or more meetings of the Club in each Academic year; that these meetings shall be held in the evening, at time and place to be determined, and that a simple but sufficient supper shall be provided, without wine and at low cost.

The only officer of the Club will be a Secretary, who shall send out notices of the meetings and shall have general charge of the arrangements. There will also be a Committee, to consist, at first at least and provisionally, of one member of the Corporation, one member of the Board of Overseers, and one member of the Academic Council, whose duty it shall be to suggest special subjects for discussion for each meeting, and in advance.

It is to be understood that the meetings are to be for conversation, and not for speeches or formal discussions.

Should this outline of the proposed plan meet with your approbation, you will please notify at your early convenience PROFESSOR WOLCOTT GIBBS OF CAMBRIDGE.

CHARLES W. ELIOT, MARTIN BRIMMER,
J. Q. ADAMS, A. AGASSIZ,
For the Corporation.

HENRY LEE, MOORFIELD STOREY,
O. W. HOLMES, JR., WM. AMORY,
MORRILL WYMAN, ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,
LE BARON RUSSELL,
For the Overseers.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, FRANCIS J. CHILD,
HENRY W. TORREY, JOSEPH LOVERING,
EZRA ABBOT, HENRY P. BOWDITCH,
JAMES B. AMES, GEORGE L. GOODALE,
WOLCOTT GIBBS,
For the Academic Council.

A favorable response having been received to this circular, a meeting was called to take place on February 16, at the rooms of the St. Botolph Club, 85 Boylston Street, Boston. Some fifty or more members of the above designated bodies were present.

Professor Wolcott Gibbs called the meeting to order at 9 o'clock, and on his nomination Professor Charles E. Norton was chosen Chairman of the meeting.

Having briefly explained the purpose for which the meeting had been called, the Chairman asked that the organization of the Club be completed by the election of a Secretary and a Committee of three, in accordance with the plan stated in the circular. The election resulted as follows: Dr. James C. White (1853), Secretary; Alexander Agassiz (1855), to represent the Corporation; Oliver W. Holmes, Jr. (1861), to represent the Overseers; and Professor Francis J. Child (1846), to represent the Academic Council.

On motion of Dr. Gibbs, all ex-members of the Corporation, and such ex-members of the Board of Overseers as had been elected by the Alumni, were declared honorary members of the Club.

After adjournment the Club enjoyed a modest supper in the adjoining gallery. The enthusiasm manifested by all who were present, and the unanimous expression of opinion as to the usefulness of the organization, furnish a promise of the success of the Club. The thanks of all interested in the University are due to the officers of the St. Botolph Club for their courteous hospitality.

THE PI ETA SOCIETY.

THE Class of 1866 was large, as classes at Cambridge were then reckoned, and, while winning an exceptionally high average rank in scholarship, seemed unusually inclined towards new projects and untried experiments. The first base-ball nine in the University was organized among its members in their Freshman year. The boating pennant, too, which had been lost by several preceding classes in a series of disheartening defeats, was won back by a crew composed with but a single exception of '66 men. The project of forming a Senior society, to be devoted to literary and social purposes, which had been much discussed among certain members of the Class, first assumed definite shape in November, 1865. To the successful establishment of the new society, its members brought the same energy and enthusiasm which had won many of them distinguished places on the rank list, at the bat, or in the racing shell. In January, 1866, the PI ETA had been fully organized and put in working order under a constitution which has remained substantially unaltered to the present time. The first President of the new Society was James William Hawes (1866), the first scholar in his

Class, and now a well-known lawyer in New York. In March, the Society occupied its first permanent quarters, consisting of a small and inconvenient hall and anterooms on Brighton Street, which had been previously occupied by W. P. Atkinson's (1838) private school. Here the Society remained for seven years, with numbers of graduate and undergraduate members soon becoming far too numerous for its narrow quarters. In the summer of 1873, the Corporation granted the Society the use of the northern half of the upper floor of Hollis, and, owing to the tireless efforts of the undergraduates of that day and the generous co-operation of the Pi Eta Alumni Association, formed at Commencement, 1873, a sufficient sum of money was obtained to fit up and furnish the new rooms, which promised to afford ample accommodation for the Society for many years.

With the occupation of these rooms, the Pi Eta seemed to enter on a course even more prosperous than that of its earlier years, but, like all prosperous periods, it left behind it very little to chronicle. In 1875, the first decennial catalogue of the Society was issued, showing a total of three hundred and eighteen members.

But an event was at hand which was to try severely both the courage and the resources of the Pi Eta. On the morning of Jan. 26, 1876, a fire broke out in the roof of Hollis, from some undiscovered cause, and in a short time destroyed not only the rooms of the Society, but nearly all its property. Scenery and stage fittings, a new piano, a valuable musical and dramatic library, pictures, books, photographs, and programmes met a common fate. Fortunately, the Pi Eta records were not kept in the rooms, and fortunately, too, the most precious art possession of the Society, a large painting by Frank D. Millet (1869), had been removed for the purpose of framing. This picture, the only extant relic of the old rooms, is now set in the wall of the Society's auditorium in Brattle Square.

While the ruins of the old rooms were still burning, the graduate members of the Society were summoned by post and telegraph, and assembled with the undergraduates the same evening in Holden Chapel. At this meeting, a sufficient sum of money was pledged to insure the fitting up of new quarters, and at subsequent meetings held in Boston further subscriptions were made, and a building committee and treasurer appointed. Temporary quarters in Moore's Block were secured for the use of the Society, and the committee at once undertook the difficult task of finding permanent rooms. After much discussion, and canvassing of different plans, it was decided to rent on a lease for ten years the upper floor of the building, which was then in process of erection, known as Estes's (now Roberts's) Block, in Brattle Square. A board of graduate trustees was appointed, in whom the legal title to the rooms and property of the Society was permanently vested. The plan of the rooms was made by Theodore Minot Clark (1866), architect, assisted by James Rogers Rich (1870). The construction, decoration, and furnishing of the rooms were placed in charge of Mr. Clark. The work was pushed as rapidly as possible, and the rooms, completely finished, furnished, and decorated, were formally dedicated to the uses of the Society on the evening of Oct. 25, 1876, just nine months from the date of the Hollis fire. The accomplishment of this work so promptly, in the face of many difficulties, and without leaving a dollar of debt on the shoulders of the Society, was due chiefly to the enthusiastic and generous co-operation of the graduate and undergraduate members of the Pi Eta. Indeed, what at first seemed an irreparable calamity proved in the end a decided advantage, by drawing the attention of its graduate members to the work and needs of the Society, and awakening a fresher interest in its concerns.

The present Pi Eta rooms are perfectly adapted to the purposes intended, and reflect the highest credit on the architect who designed them. They include a stage, well appointed and fitted with sets of scenery, a commodious green-room, an auditorium seating about three hundred persons, a supper-room, and a library. The rooms are handsomely furnished, and when lighted produce a rich and cheerful effect. It is to be hoped that they may continue to be the home of the Pi Eta until such time as the "building fund," now rapidly increasing by the subscriptions of successive classes, shall afford means for the erection of a building to be owned by the Society itself.

Of the internal history of a college society there is little that can be fittingly written for the general eye. The warm and eager discussions, the solemn debates, the music and songs, the presentations of mimic life upon its stage, all these things are for the eyes and ears of the initiated alone. Of the Pi Eta it is enough to say here, that it has won an honorable place among the social and literary institutions of the University, and that its prosperity has more than realized the best anticipations of its founders. It is their hope and belief that in the long future, as in the short fifteen years of its past history, it will so order and direct all its affairs as to justify the words selected in the beginning for a motto on its seal, — "Semper Fama Crescat."

Henry F. Burwell.

TYNGSBORO', MASS.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

THE following letter from a distinguished graduate of the University will probably prove interesting to many of our readers. It would be gratifying to us to receive similar letters from other towns.

TYNGSBORO', February, 1881.

EDITOR OF THE HARVARD REGISTER: —

THIS little town, delightfully situated on both sides of the Merrimack River, in the northerly part of Middlesex County, bordering on New Hampshire, with which it was formerly connected, as were many other towns, under the name of Dunstable, has been much identified by its citizens with Harvard College and Harvard graduates. By the town we mean the territory from its earliest settlement, while it was part of the old township of Dunstable as well as after its incorporation as a parish or district, and subsequently as a town. It never contained many more than eight hundred inhabitants, and most of the time the number has been far less than that. The facts which we have found, in the course of our historical researches of a more general character, and which we will endeavor correctly to relate, show to a marked degree the influence which individuals exert in the neighborhood of their residence, and among relatives and friends everywhere, in respect to the College.

We put the names of graduates in capital letters, followed by the year of graduation in parentheses.

Edward Tyng, who came to this country from London before 1640, settled in Boston, but subsequently acquired a large landed estate here, came to reside upon it, and died here in 1681. It is understood that his wife, Mary Sears, was born in Dunstable, England, from which place the old township took its name in honor of her. Mr. Tyng was a benefactor of the College to a small extent, as early as 1658, according to President Quincy's History of Harvard University; and Mr. Quincy refers to him as of "one of the earliest, wealthiest, and most influential families in the colony." His second daughter, Rebecca, married JOSEPH DUDLEY (1665), who was the colonial governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York. His third daughter, Hannah, married two Harvard graduates: first, ABIJAH SAVAGE (1659); second, REV. THOMAS WELD (1671), and the REV. ABIJAH WELD (1723), who was for fifty years the minister in Attleboro', where he died, was their son. His fourth daughter, Eunice, was the wife of REV. SAMUEL WILLARD (1659), who was Vice-President and Acting President of the College from 1701 to 1707. The landed estate of Edward was given to his only son, Jonathan, who resided upon it, and was a man of much distinction and influence.

JOHN TYNG (1691) was the first son of Jonathan. After graduation he took an active part in the Indian wars of that time, and was major of a regiment employed in expeditions against hostile bands. He died in England, unmarried; some writers give a different account of his death, but JUDGE JOHN TYNG (1725) so states the fact to be, in a memorandum in his own handwriting, which we have examined. It is not probable that Judge Tyng could have been mistaken in relation to so important a family matter, since he was born before the death of his uncle, whose brothers and sisters were still living when the judge had attained the age of manhood.

William Tyng, second son of Jonathan, married Lucy, the daughter of the REV. THOMAS CLARK (1670), who was the second minister at Chelmsford. Their first daughter, Sarah, became the wife of REV. THOMAS SMITH (1720), minister at Casco, Maine, and the REV. PETER THACHER SMITH (1753) was their son.

A daughter of PETER THACHER SMITH (1753) was married to John Farwell of this town, and their only son, who was born, always lived, and died here, was a Harvard graduate, — JOHN FARWELL (1808). The REV. JOHN FARWELL MOORS (1842), who was born in Groton, was their grandson.

The second daughter of William Tyng, Mary, married the REV. NATHANIEL PRENTICE (1715), minister at Dunstable. The only son of William was JOHN TYNG (1725), commonly spoken of as Judge Tyng. He was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1763 to 1786, having been reappointed and made chief justice of the court after the Revolution. He held other offices and was distinguished for his ability and force of character. He lived upon the estate which he took from his grandfather Jonathan. His only daughter, Mary, married JOHN PITTS (1757), of Boston, who was at one time Speaker of the House of Representatives, and who held other important positions of honor and trust. Mrs. Pitts having acquired the large landed estate of her father, she and her husband came here to live, and they divided their time between this town and Boston.

ELEAZER TYNG (1712) was the third son of William. He took one half the landed estate of his father Jonathan, and the other half was given to JUDGE TYNG (1725). Eleazer resided here, was a prominent man in the Province, holding important civil and military offices, and taking much interest in the public affairs of colony, county, and town. The only daughter of Eleazer, Sarah Tyng, became the wife of John Winslow, of Boston. She gave a sum of money to the College in trust to pay the income of it to the support of a grammar-school master and a settled minister within the district, in equal moieties, subject to certain conditions by which, in case of failure on the part of the town to comply with the terms of the donation, the fund is to be forfeited to the College. This trust is still in existence, and the College regularly pays over the income to the teacher of the school and the minister of the First Parish, as appears by the treasurer's annual report. It was on account of this donation, and at her request, that the town took the name of Tyngsborough, in honor of her family. She died and was buried here in 1791.

Mrs. Winslow had no children. She was more attached to the name of Tyng than to that of Winslow. Perceiving that her family name was about to become extinct in this country in the male line, she induced her relative, DUDLEY ATKINS (1781), of Newbury, to take the name of Tyng upon the assurance that she would give him part or all of her property. Mr. Atkins accordingly had his name changed by an act of the Legislature in January, 1790, to that of DUDLEY ATKINS TYNG (1781), as it now stands in the College Catalogue.

Mrs. Winslow gave to him most, if not all, of the landed estate which she inherited from her father, ELEAZER TYNG (1712), and he came here and resided upon it. During the years 1793, 1794, and 1795, he seems to have taken a prominent part in the affairs of the town.

But Judge Tyng, who was a man of strong will, and great prejudices, was never reconciled to the taking of the name of Tyng by Mr. Atkins, and did many things to

annoy and harass him. The estate given to him did not afford a sufficient income for his support, and he sold the land to Nathaniel Brinley, and removed to Newburyport, where he was Collector of the Port. Afterwards he resided in Boston, and was the reporter of the first sixteen volumes of Massachusetts Reports, except Volume I. The College gave him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1823, and he was one of the Overseers from 1815 to 1821. He had two sons who graduated at Harvard: Dr. Dudley Atkins (1816), who resumed the family name of Atkins; and Rev. Stephen Higginson Tyng (1817), the elder of the two distinguished Episcopal clergymen of that name in New York, to whom the College gave the honorary degree of S. T. D. in 1851.

Rev. Nathaniel Laurence (1787) was the first minister of the town after its incorporation, and remained here until his death in 1843.

Dr. Samuel L. Dana (1813), LL. D., distinguished as a physician, chemist, and author, passed the latter years of his life here, upon the estate of Rev. Mr. Laurence, which he purchased. He married the youngest daughter of President Willard, and Samuel Dana Kittredge (1876) is their grandson.

Rev. Horatio Wood (1827), now of Lowell, succeeded Rev. Mr. Laurence as pastor of the First Parish; his son is Horatio Wood, Jr. (1857).

Rebecca Bancroft, a daughter of Col. Timothy Bancroft, a life-long citizen, married Rev. Ebenezer Hill (1786), the minister of Hollis, N. H. Their two only children, twins, both graduated at the College; — Rev. Joseph B. Hill (1821), and John B. Hill (1821), who has published in pamphlet form his "Reminiscences of Old Dunstable," including the town of Tyngsboro, where he passed much time in the family of his grandfather during the years 1824, '25, '26, and '27.

William Bancroft Hill (1879), who was the Class Day orator, is a son of the Rev. Joseph B. Hill.

Francis Brinley (1818), although born in Boston, and now living in Newport, R. I., lived here several years, was town clerk, took a conspicuous interest in town affairs, and did good service in matters relating to schools and education.

Charles Butterfield (1820) was born and lived here continuously until his death. He was one of the founders of the once famous "Med. Fac. Society," as stated in the "Harvard Book," and as we have often heard him relate.

Dr. Augustus Peirce (1820) was the only practising physician here for many years immediately preceding the time of his death, which occurred here in 1849. He was the author of the "Rebelliad," which was delivered before the Engine Club in 1819. It is a remarkable production in some respects, for a boy, then only about sixteen years of age, and the youngest member of his class. The College library has long had a valuable printed copy of it, and has recently received the original manuscript, carefully written out by the author from notes which he used at the time of its delivery. His son, Dr. Warren Peirce (*m.* 1869), is a successful physician in West Boylston, Mass.

Dr. Calvin Thomas (M. D. 1824), the immediate predecessor of Dr. Peirce, lived and died here. The College gave him the honorary degree of M. D. in recognition of his eminent attainments as a physician.

Dr. James Swan (1818), who died in Springfield, in 1846, was one of his students after graduation.

Lendall P. Cazeaux (1842) lived here at intervals for several years.

Roger B. Hildreth (1843) taught for a time the school established by Mrs. Winslow. Other graduates have no doubt been masters of this school, but we have not at hand the means of obtaining their names.

Here were born three Richardson brothers, sons of the late Daniel Richardson, a lawyer of this town. Two of their uncles were Harvard men. William M. Richardson (1797), who was born in the adjoining town of Pelham, N. H., was twice elected to Congress from Groton, Mass., and was afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire; and John R. Adams (1818), an uncle on their mother's side, born in the neighboring town of Chelmsford, studied law here and practised his profession in Lowell.

Daniel S. Richardson (1836), who is a practising lawyer in Lowell, where he is President of the Prescott Bank and of the Lowell Manufacturing Company, and has been President of the Common Council, Alderman, Representative, Senator, and Chairman of the County Commissioners. He took the degree of LL. B. in 1839, and that of A. M. in 1865.

William A. Richardson (1843), who took the degrees of A. M. and LL. B. in 1846, and was one of the overseers twelve years, from 1863 to 1875. He was Judge of Probate and Judge of Insolvency for this county, subsequently Assistant Secretary and Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and is now Judge of the United States Court of Claims at Washington, D. C.

George F. Richardson (1850), who is a lawyer in Lowell, where he has been President of the Common Council, Alderman, and Mayor of the city, and Senator. He also took the degrees of A. M. and LL.B. in 1853.

Dr. Charles Dutton (*m.* 1863) is the present practising physician in town.

Angus R. Kennedy (*t.* 1868) was for a time pastor of the First Parish, and married here.

We are able to name but two persons who have gone hence to any other College, and none who, having graduated elsewhere, have come here to reside. The two to whom we refer studied law and went to other places to practise their profession. They are Josiah Danforth (Dart. 1811) and George Bancroft (Dart. 1839), and the latter married a daughter of a Harvard graduate, Benjamin M. Farley (1804).

We doubt if there be any other small town which can show a record of its inhabitants so impressed with the influence and so connected with the graduates of Harvard College as this. If there be such a town we hope its history will be written. Collegii Amicus.

BIRTHS.

1861. Wesley Caleb Sawyer, a son, John Birge, born in Appleton, Wis., Jan. 17, 1881.

1865. Henry William Poor, a son, Henry Varnum, born in New York, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1880.

1867. Bennett Franklin Davenport, a son, John Coolidge, born in Boston, Feb. 23, 1881.

1868. Charles William Durham, a daughter, Mary Ely, born in Rock Island, Ill., Jan. 23, 1881.

1870. Richard Theodore Greener, a daughter, Ethel, born in Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1880.

MARRIAGES.

1871. Alfred Stackpole Dabney, to Tina S. Sears, daughter of Frederick Richard Sears (1843), by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D. (1855), all of Boston, in Boston, Feb. 3, 1881.

1876. Francis Louis Wellman to Cora L. Allen, both of Brookline, at the Harvard Church, in Brookline, June 8, 1880, by the Rev. Daniel P. Noyes.

1876. William Frederic Duff of Dedham, Mass., to Louisa Bell, daughter of the late Leonard D. Shepley of Portland, Me., in the latter city, Feb. 9, by the Right Rev. Henry A. Neely.

1879. Edward Robinson to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Gould, of Boston, by the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, at the Trinity Church, Monday evening, Feb. 21, 1881.

1879. William Bayard Van Rensselaer, of Albany, N. Y., to Louisa Greenough, daughter of Professor George M. Lane (1846) of Cambridge, in Appleton Chapel, Cambridge, on Nov. 3, 1880, by the Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D.

DEATHS.

OBITUARY SKETCHES of all whose deaths are recorded below will appear in our next number. It is intended to have in *The Harvard Register* a sketch of the life of every graduate of all departments of the University. To make these sketches satisfactory and valuable, the acquaintances of the deceased are earnestly requested to send us voluntarily such information as they may think worth embodying in the sketch.

Any one knowing of the decease of a graduate will place us under obligations by informing us of the fact.

1811. John Chipman Gray, in Boston, March 3, 1881.

1817. George Barrell Emerson, at Chestnut Hill, March 4, 1881.

1838. John Fothergill Waterhouse Ware, in Milton, Feb. 26, 1881.

1838. Edward Abiel Washburn, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, New York, N. Y., at New York, Feb. 2, 1881.

1845 *l.* John Morison Pinkerton, at 3 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Feb. 6, 1881.

1853. Charles Frederic Blake, in New York City, Feb. 21, 1881.

1856. Robert Edward Babson, in Newburyport, Feb. 9, 1881.

1871. Charles Burnham Sanders, near Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 11, 1881.

1874. Arthur Clifford, Feb. 26, 1881.

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[Under this head it is intended to give a record of all published work of Harvard graduates and officers. To make the record complete it is absolutely necessary that the writers themselves should send to this office the necessary data. If any Harvard publications of last or of this year have been omitted, we should be pleased to have the memoranda of them sent to us.]

JOSIAH QUINCY (1821). — "John Randolph in the Senate." The *Independent*, Jan. 20.

"Commodore Stockton," *Ibid.*, Feb 10.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE (1829). — "Did Shakespeare write Bacon's Works?" *North American Review*, February.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES (1829). — "Boston to Florence," a poem sent to "The Philological Circle" of Florence for its meeting in commemoration of Dante, Jan. 27, 1881, anniversary of his first condemnation. *Atlantic Monthly*, March.

"The Pulpit and the Pew." *North American Review*, February.

WENDELL PHILLIPS (1831). — A Lecture in reply to Chancellor Crosby's "Calm View of Temperance," published in full in the *Independent*, Feb. 10.

SAMUEL L. ABBOT (1838) and REGINALD H. FITZ (1864). — "A Case of Hydrophobia of Doubtful Origin." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Feb. 17.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE (1839). — 1. "The Sunday Laws." 2. "Subsoiling." 3. "Law and Gospel." 4. "The Men of Gadara." 5. "These Three Abide." 6. "Christ the Giver." 7. "Christ the Friend." 8. "All Things New." 9. "The Abolition of Pauperism." 10. "Things Above." 11. "Not Less but More. 12. "Christian Realism." 13. "Thomas Carlyle." A series of sermons preached in the South Congregational Church, Boston, published in pamphlets by George H. Ellis, Boston.

THOMAS W. HIGGINSON (1841). — The following contributions to the *Woman's Journal:* — "A Business Man's Advice to Women," Feb. 5. "Progress in France," Feb. 12. "Mothers in Egypt," Feb. 19. "Miss Cobbe's Duties of Women," Feb. 26.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON (1846). — "A Denial of the Statement that the 'Assos Expedition' had been Nipped in the Bud." Boston *Daily Advertiser*, Feb. 18.

JOSIAH P. COOKE (1848). — "On the Solubility of Chloride of Silver in Water." (Contributions from the Chemical Laboratory of Harvard College.) *American Journal of Science*, March. pp. 220–225.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN (1851). — "Review of Morris's Classical Literature." *University Press*, Dec. 16.

MONCURE D. CONWAY (*f.* 1854). — "Bedford Park." *Harper's Magazine*, March.

WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY (1854). — "London Streets and London Sights." The *Iowa Churchman*, February.

"The Spirituality of the Church's Worship." *Ibid.*

"The Episcopal Address of the Bishop of Iowa." Davenport, Iowa: Printed for the Convention, 1880. Pamphlet, pp. 13.

"A Brief Account of the Proceedings of the General

Convention held in the City of Boston, Mass., Oct., 1877, with notice of the principal matters to be considered by the Convention of 1880." Published in pamphlet together with the Rules of Order of both Houses. New York: Thomas Whittaker, 1880.

A series of perhaps fifty interesting sketches by Bishop Perry has been printed in the Davenport, Ia., *Democrat*, under the headlines "The Bishop's Letter. Sights and Scenes Abroad," followed in each number by the name of the place sketched.

WILLIAM J. POTTER (1854). — "Will Free Religion create a Church?" "Comments on Mr. Johnson's Letter," "The Line drawn again between Unitarianism and Free Religion," and other miscellaneous editorials. *Free Religious Index*, Feb. 3, Feb. 17, and Feb. 24.

"Elements of Heroism." A discourse delivered before the First Congregational Society, New Bedford. *Free Religious Index*, Feb. 17.

THEODORE LYMAN (1855). — "The Stomach and Genital Organs of Astrophytidæ." *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy*, Vol. VIII. No. 6, pp. 9, 2 plates.

JOHN ALBEE (*t.* 1858). — "The Dawn." A poem. *Free Religious Index*, Feb. 3.

FREDERIC MAY HOLLAND (1859). — "British Novelists." *Free Religious Index*, Dec. 9.

"American Novelists." *Ibid.*, Jan. 27.

CHARLES WISTAR STEVENS (1860). — "The Education of Woman from a German Standpoint." The *Woman's Journal*, Feb. 19.

CHARLES W. SWAN (1860). — "Proceedings of the Obstetrical Society of Boston." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Feb. 10.

SAMUEL H. SCUDDER (*s.* 1862). — "The Structure and Affinities of Euphoberia Meek and Worthen, a genus of Carboniferous Myriapoda." *American Journal of Science*, March. pp. 182–186.

A. E. VERRILL (*s.* 1862). — "Giant Squid (Architeuthis) abundant in 1875, at the Grand Banks." *American Journal of Science*, March. pp. 251, 252.

REGINALD H. FITZ (1864). — "Diabetic Coma; its Relation to Acetonæmia and Fat Embolism." Read before the Boston Society for Medical Observation, Dec. 30. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Feb. 10. [See also under Samuel L. Abbot (1838) above.]

WILLIAM P. BLAKE (1866). — "Occurrence of Realgar and Orpiment in Utah Territory." *American Journal of Science*, March.

FREDERICK J. BROWN (1866). — "Voidable and Void Judgments." *American Law Register*, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 1.

FREDERIC I. KNIGHT (*m.* 1866). — "Recent Progress in the Treatment of Thoracic Diseases." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Feb. 17.

JAMES J. PUTNAM (1866). — "The Diagnosis of Locomotor Ataxia in the Early Stages." Read before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Feb. 14. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Feb. 24.

FREDERIC R. STURGIS (*m.* 1867). — "A Case of Gummous Infiltration of the Inguinal Glands, followed by a Pustulo-Crustaceous Syphilide." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Feb. 3.

EDWARD J. FORSTER (*m.* 1868). — "The Capacity of Spoons." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Feb. 10.

WILLIAM F. APTHORP (1869). — "Jacques Offenbach." *International Review*, March.

FRANK W. DRAPER (*m.* 1869). — "Recent Progress in Forensic Medicine." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Feb. 3.

F. GORDON MORRILL (*m.* 1869). — "A Case of Severe Laryngeal Spasm in an Infant." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Feb 24.

WILLIAM H. SPENCER (*t.* 1869). — "Helpful and Harmful Doubt." *Free Religious Index*, Feb. 3.

THOMAS M. ROTCH (1870). — "Proceedings of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Feb. 3 and Feb. 24.

WILLIAM P. BOLLES (*m.* 1871). — "Cases of Pneumonia." Read before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Jan. 24. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Feb. 3.

HENRY CABOT LODGE (1871). — "The Early Days of Fox." *International Review*, March.

WILLIAM H. BAKER (*m.* 1872). — "Gynæcology in New York and Brooklyn." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Feb. 10.

ARTHUR T. CABOT (1872). — "Proceedings of the Boston Society for Medical Observation." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Feb. 10.

WALTER CHANNING (*m.* 1872). — "The Care of Insane Criminals." Read Dec. 1, before the Boston Medico-Psychological Society. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Feb. 24.

"Proceedings of the Boston Medico-Psychological Society." *Ibid.*, Feb. 24.

THOMAS FRENCH, JR. (1872). — "The True Place of Science in the Domain of Truth." *New Jerusalem Magazine*, November.

"Swedenborg, the Man of Science." One of three addresses on Emanuel Swedenborg as a Scientist, Philosopher, and Theologian. Delivered at the Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Ohio Association of the New Church, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Sunday evening, Oct. 10, 1880. New York: E. H. Swinney, No. 20 Cooper Union, 1880. Pamphlet. 40 pp.

ISAAC SHARPLESS (*s.* 1873). — "The December Geminids, 1880." *Science Observer*, Vol. III. No. 6.

W. K. BROOKS (Ph. D. 1875). — "The Development of the Squid, Loligo Pealii (Lesueur)." *Anniversary Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History.* 4to, 22 pp., 3 plates.

BENJAMIN R. CURTIS (1875). — "A Journey Around the World." pp. 131–158. *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society*, New York, No. 2, 1880.

J. WALTER FEWKES (1875). — "The Siphonophores. II. The Anatomy and Development of Agalma (continued)." *American Naturalist*, March, pp. 186–195, 4 figures.

LEONARD WALDO (S. D. 1879). — "Papers on Thermometry from the Winchester Observatory of Yale College (continued)." *American Journal of Science*, March, pp. 251, 252.

OBITUARY SKETCHES.

1808. EBENEZER ALDEN, one of the oldest citizens of Randolph, Mass., his native town, died on Wednesday, Jan. 26, being almost ninety-three years of age. He was born on March 17, 1788, graduated from Harvard College in 1808, pursued his professional studies with Nathan Smith, M.D., at Dartmouth College, where he received the degree of M.B. in 1811, attended the lectures of Drs. Rush, Barton, and others in Philadelphia, and received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1812. He settled as physician in his native town, where he resided during his entire life. He was laboriously devoted to his profession, and was well known for many years as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Norfolk County. During more than half a century of active life he gave some of his best energies to philanthropic, benevolent, and educational trusts. For over sixty-five years he has been a member of the First Church of Randolph, was the first Superintendent of the Sabbath School, formed in 1819, and held that position for nearly forty years. He was an earnest advocate and for many years an instructive lecturer upon temperance. For over thirty years he was a trustee of Amherst College; also of Phillips Academy and the Theological Seminary at Andover. He was one of the oldest corporate members of the A. B. C. F. M, having been elected in 1840. He was also for many years one of the Directors of the American Education Society, and one of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society. His devotion to music was almost a passion, as his associates and the old Stoughton Musical Society would abundantly testify. For many years he has been one of the Directors of the Randolph National Bank, and was one of the original trustees of the Thayer Academy of Braintree, to which he was nominated by his personal friend, its founder. He delighted to honor his pious ancestry, tracing back his lineage through two lines from both father and mother to John Alden of the Mayflower, and was enthusiastic in all genealogical and antiquarian researches. For many years he was an active member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and has contributed by his pen several articles of permanent value, particularly in the biographical sketches of physicians. His prime characteristic, as related to the varied trusts of his prolonged life, was conscientious fidelity. Three of his six children survive him, two sons and one daughter. One of his sons for over thirty years has been pastor of the First Church of Marshfield; the other is one of the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M.

1817. BENJAMIN FESSENDEN died at Valley Falls, R. I., on the 6th of January last. He was a son of William and Martha (Freeman) Fessenden, and was born at Sandwich, June 13, 1797. After preparing at the then celebrated Sandwich Academy, under Elisha Clap, who was distinguished as an educator, he entered college in 1813, having as room-mate through his course the late Judge Charles Henry Warren. He graduated with fair honors and an unsullied reputation, and at once began his studies for the ministry in the Cambridge Theological School. His choice of a profession was largely influenced by the wishes of his father, whose grandfather, Benjamin, of the Class of 1718, was a clergyman, and whose father, of the same name, of the Class of 1746, was prevented from entering the ministry only by failing health. Upon the completion of his studies he preached for a short time in Yarmouth, and in 1821 was settled as pastor of the church in East Bridgewater. The same year he was married to Mary Wilkinson, of Pawtucket, R. I., who survives him, and with whom he lived nearly sixty years. If a pastor's success be measured by the respect, confidence, and attachment of his people, Mr. Fessenden was eminently successful in his work. Of winning and graceful manners, by instinct as well as culture a gentleman in the highest sense, with fine social qualities, a pleasing writer, and an impressive speaker, he seemed admirably adapted to his profession. But failing health, and, as we know, a growing distrust of his fitness for some of the graver duties of his calling, induced him, after the lapse of four years, to resign his pastorate and withdraw from the ministry.

He then removed to Pawtucket, R. I., and engaged in mercantile business; and in 1833 settled in Valley Falls, having become interested in the manufacture of cotton goods. In 1855 and 1856 he was elected to the General Assembly, and was chosen Speaker of the House; and in the years 1869 and 1870 was a member of the Senate. In 1865 he withdrew from active business, his conduct of which was ever marked by sterling honesty and integrity. For eight years, from 1870, he was postmaster at Valley Falls.

In all the relations of life Mr. Fessenden was true; true to himself and therefore false to no one. With no ambition for political distinction, he shrank from the discharge of no public duty. With scholarly tastes and habits and a passionate love of home, he yet kept his interest in public affairs almost to the close of his long life, and was quick to render all possible service. Of his theological views, it matters not to inquire. He was a good man, — one whose temper was not soured by trials, and whose native graces of character were heightened and enriched by Christian charity.

1823 *m.* ELIJAH COLBURN, of Nashua, N. H., who died January 13, 1881, was born in Hudson, N. H., September 8, 1795. He attended Phillips Exeter Academy and afterwards studied medicine with Dr. Kittredge, of Andover, Mass. He entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in the Class of 1823, of which he was the last surviving member. On his graduation he took up the practice of medicine and surgery in his native town, and after a short time removed to Nashua, N. H., being the second physician to enter the place. Here he attended to his practice for more than fifty years, in which he gained high renown. He was also connected with all the best interests of the city. For a number of years he was Master-Mason of Rising Sun Lodge. He was one of the original grantees of the Nashua Gas-Light Company, and a member of the Unitarian church. His benefactions to the church were liberal. He leaves a wife and one son, Dr. E. A. Colburn.

NOTE. — Several Obituary Sketches are crowded out of this number.

COLLEGE RECOLLECTIONS AND STORIES.

A CLASSMATE of Robert T. Lincoln (1864), the newly appointed Secretary of War, says of him: — "I doubt if I can give you any serviceable matter concerning Robert Lincoln; but if you are merely trying to get from his classmates an average estimate of him I will chip in a few words. Of course, as the son of his illustrious father, he was a marked man in the Class, and I remember that there was considerable satisfaction when the result of the examination for admission showed that Bob was safely landed in '64. His father had then just received the Republican nomination of 1860, which fact, together with the good opinions of his classmates from Exeter, gave him a good vantage-ground of popularity. On the evening after the result of the November election was known, a party of his friends mounted him, *nolens volens*, with true Freshman effusiveness, on some kind of a fence-rail affair (in allusion to the great rail-splitter) and bore him about in triumph, accompanied by torches and uproarious demonstrations. He had an honest, earnest face, was sufficiently level-headed, and, I think, not at all disposed to make capital out of his father's distinction. His rank during our Freshman year was good, — not among the best, but well above the average; and, though I was not in his division and did not hear him recite, I think he was rated as having excellent natural ability. His rank fell off in the subsequent years. His room-mate for a part of the time was Anderson (nephew of Fort Sumter Anderson), a rich fellow from Cincinnati, and their room was, I think, more of a resort for the elegant young gentlemen of leisure of the Class than for hard students. I don't remember how Bob stood in the esteem of the Faculty, but, if his own stories about himself were true, he had considerable ground sowed to wild oats during a part of his course. This agricultural proclivity was, of course, long ago satisfied, and his classmates confidently expect him to show good ability and an honest purpose in the dignified position which he has just attained."

IT was my pleasant lot to be a member of the Story Club, one of the secret societies of the Law School, organized mainly for moot court discussions, and composed of some forty members. At the close of the term in the spring of 1861 we were having a farewell "spread" at the rooms of one of the members, in Harvard Square. The war had already begun by the firing upon Fort Sumter. Most of the Southern members of the school had departed for their homes, and many of the members of the Club were about enlisting for the war, including some of those whose studies were but partially begun as well as others ready for graduation. As might be expected, the gathering under such circumstances was preeminently a patriotic one. Patriotic speeches interspersed with patriotic songs were the feature of the evening. The society was especially favored, too, with a large number of fine singers. As the festivities were progressing into the "wee sma' hours," some one conceived the happy idea of serenading Professor Parker, and no sooner was it suggested than it was made a unanimous vote, and immediately the members proceeded in marching order to his elegant residence on Craigie Street, directly opposite Berkeley Street. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and on arrival at the gateway the Club struck up "The Red, White, and Blue," singing it in their best style. They then proceeded just within the inclosure, and, halting, sang the "Star-spangled Banner." Meanwhile lights began to appear in the Professor's dwelling, and before the final chorus, "O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave," was concluded, the front door opened, and slowly walked forth the grave and venerable gentleman himself in his dressing-gown, evidently having hastily risen from his slumbers, and proceeded down the walk to where we were, and, saluting us, inquired, "Gentlemen, whom have I the honor of welcoming on this occasion?" To which our President responded by presenting us as the Story Club. After gracefully acknowledging the compliment paid him by the serenade he cordially invited us in, heading the column as we advanced up the walk and into his spacious parlors. Excusing himself for a few moments, presently the doors opening into the rear parlor were swung apart, and there was disclosed to our astonished vision a large table spread with a tempting collation, well flanked with full and uncorked flagons, and bottles of various brands, and the Professor himself, beaming with hospitality, bidding us to a hearty repast — an invitation, it were needless to add, that was becomingly accepted. With enthusiastic alacrity the Professor proceeded to uncork the bottles, and with well-filled glasses proposed the health of the Story Club. And we in our turn proposed the health and long life of the Professor. Then was proposed a hearty wish all around for the speedy triumph of the Union cause, the Professor not failing to impart to us, especially to those about leaving for the seat of war, earnest, patriotic sentiments of encouragement and cheer, which he felt so strongly and knew so well how to express. After a most entertaining interview and interchange of cordialities and good wishes, revealing to us a larger and broader view of the great and true heart of our learned instructor and friend, we departed with a farewell song, carrying away with us a remembrance that will live in perennial sweetness through all life's journeyings. — *Roger H. Lyon.*

THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD. — When Josiah Quincy, formerly a President of Harvard College, was in his ninetieth year, he was visited, one day, by his friend Dr. James Walker. The latter found Mr. Quincy seated at a table, with a volume of maps open before him, and other books near him, which he seemed to be consulting. Dr. Walker pleasantly pointed to the maps and asked Mr. Quincy what he was doing. "Studying geography," was the answer. Then continuing, as if in explanation of a pursuit which, in many minds, is more intimately connected with youth than with any other period in life, Mr. Quincy said: "I am getting to be an old man, and will soon be called upon to visit other shores and to witness other scenes. With the prospect of that 'undiscovered country' before me, it has lately seemed to me that I am lamentably ignorant of this country in which I have so long dwelt. Therefore, I have made up my mind that I will study geography, so that in case I

should be questioned, in the regions to which I shall go, in regard to localities on this sphere, I shall not appear wholly dumb and stupid concerning them." — *Troy Daily Whig.*

CHARLES SUMNER (1830) had a passion for book-collecting, and George W. Smalley makes this the text for an entertaining letter to the New York *Tribune* recently. Mr. Smalley was very often with Mr. Sumner during his last visit to Europe in 1872. One day Mr. Sumner said to him: "I make it a rule never to buy a useful book." He explained this by saying that he had the great public libraries at his command, and that neither he nor any other private student could afford to buy all the books they wanted to refer to. He had the range of the Boston Athenæum, the Public Library, the Harvard Library, the library of Congress, etc. Mr Smalley says that Mr. Sumner bought extravagantly, paying larger prices than he could afford to pay, and often much more than his purchases were worth, for, like a true American, he would never haggle about a price. Mr. Sumner was rather omnivorous in his book-collecting tastes, and he made his purchases for various qualities which they possessed. Latterly he took an interest in bindings, but Mr. Smalley says he had not given the time and trouble to the history of bindings which a man who wishes to be a judge of them must give. "I doubt," he continues, "whether he knew the history of the art of binding accurately or could have named the great binders off-hand in their chronological order. It is certain that he had no such minute acquaintance with the styles of the great artists of the past times as a man should have in order to buy skilfully. But Mr. Sumner knew very well what interested him, and what he liked he was keen to possess and ready to pay a very long price for. So of modern work. He wanted specimens of Trautz-Banzonnet, the only binder of the present century whose name and work will be treasured by the next. He bought several. They are in Harvard College Library now, and they are good examples of one or two styles of the master, but not of his best style. It was characteristic of Mr. Sumner that he bought them without stopping to consider how much he was paying for the binding, which was what he wanted, and for the book itself, which he did not want at all. Occasionally, when I was asked, I took the liberty of saying I thought some purchase which he meditated was too dear, upon which he would put it down reluctantly, and go to something else. But when I went to see him the next morning the book in question was tolerably sure to be on his table. If he saw me looking at it he would say: 'Yes, I know I paid too much, but it gives me pleasure, and why should I not indulge myself?'" — *Boston Herald.*

To the Rev. A. B. Muzzey (1824), of Cambridge, we are indebted for the three following paragraphs: —

A KINSMAN of mine, Timothy Boutelle (1800), used to relate many anecdotes in regard to Rev. Dr. Willard, the President of Harvard College. Dr. Willard was a man of rare intellectual endowments and scholarship, and excelled specially in the science of astronomy. Being called upon often to officiate at ordinations, he naturally drew illustrations from his favorite department. When the candidate possessed great abilities, and perhaps in general, he would pray that he might be a star of the first magnitude. On one occasion, the candidate not promising to reach a high position in his profession, the conscientious President felt constrained to modify his petition thus. With an unusual hesitation he prayed, "May thy servant be a star — a star — of pretty considerable magnitude."

WITH a formality not unaccustomed in the college presidents of that period, he was in the habit of introducing his remarks to the students with the phrase, "It is expected." Being on a vessel from which he unhappily fell overboard, in his distress he cried aloud, "It is expected some one will extend a rope to me."

GEORGE B. EMERSON (1817), who has just left us for a higher sphere, the last survivor of my instructors when in College, a man of the rarest distinction as a scientist and a teacher, was a pleasant companion: and, although ordinarily grave, yet on occasion he indulged in a vein of facetiousness. While he was on the Board of Education, I was present with him at an examination of the Normal School in Framingham. The Governor of the Commonwealth had been expected to make an address at the time. In his absence Mr. Emerson was called upon to take his place. "This," said he, "is a difficult vacancy for me to fill. But it is not the first time I have been pressed into such service; and I may say, as a good man once did who was asked by some of his friends to stand as candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth, 'Well, I have been Lieutenant-Governor in my own house for forty years, and perhaps I may accept this place, where my duties would not be wholly new.'"

CHARLES A. NELSON, of the Class of 1860, sends us the two following anecdotes: —

IN 1857 "Uncle Sammy" Taylor, of Andover, was on the Examining Committee in Greek. The Freshmen had been reading the Odyssey with Professor S——, who was even then the venerable Nestor of professors. There were some passages in which the Professor's interpretations varied from those of "Uncle Sammy," and some criticism in a previous report of the Examination Committee had a little piqued the Professor. One of these passages during the oral examination fell to the lot of a student who was posted, and who consequently took advantage of the situation, and gave with emphasis the interpretation of the Professor. "Uncle Sammy" demurred, but the student repeated the Professor's, giving also the other as incorrect. A gleam of satisfaction shot out from beneath the shaggy eyebrows, as the Professor slowly said, "That is correct"; and the pleased Freshman afterwards found his mark for examination to be 7+ in a possible 8.

AT a reception at President Felton's in 186-, the President and Professor T—— were the centre of a group who were discussing the capture and release of the Rebel commissioners to England, Mason and Slidell. "Mason habitually chews tobacco," said President Felton; "he continually spits; I wonder how he will get along in Lord Palmerston's parlors. Palmerston won't like to have him spitting on his carpets."

"Oh!" replied Professor T——, "the man who did not hesitate to spit on the Constitution will have no hesitation about spitting on Lord Palmerston's carpets."

*** College recollections and personal reminiscences gratefully received from any graduate.